

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

No. 1890.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1853.

Price Fourpence.
Stamped Edition, Fivepence.

LECTURES ON MODERN SCULPTURE and PAINTING. Dr. KINKEL, by permission of the Council of University College, London, will deliver before an audience of Ladies and Gentlemen, in the Theatre of the College, on six consecutive Tuesday Evenings (Whit-Tuesday excepted), viz.:—April 12th, 19th, 26th, May 3rd, 10th, and 24th, at half-past Eight o'clock, a COURSE OF LECTURES "On the History of Modern Sculpture and Painting."
1st.—The different style of Antique and Modern Art. The Byzantine period.
2nd.—Sculpture and Painting during the Middle Ages.
3rd.—The Influence of the Age of the Reformation on the Development of the Fine Arts.
4th.—The Arts in Italy.
5th.—The Arts in the Northern countries.
6th.—The present state of Sculpture and Painting in France, Germany, and England; its hindrances and prospects.
Admission free.
University College, 7th April, 1853.

ORNAMENTAL ART. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—DIVISION OF ART. Marlborough House, Pall Mall. The following SERIES OF LECTURES will be given in the Lecture Theatre, at Marlborough House, on the ensuing TUESDAY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, and WEDNESDAY MORNING, at Three o'clock, on the HISTORY OF ORNAMENTAL ART, by E. N. WORMEN, Esq., Lecturer on Ornament.

SPRING COURSE—ANCIENT ART.
I. April 19 and 20.—On the Decorative Art of the Ancient Egyptians.
II. April 26 and 27.—Egypt—Ornamental Details.
III. May 3 and 4.—Asia.
IV. May 10 and 11.—Greece—Heroic Age of Greek Art.
V. May 17 and 18.—Greece—The Doric Period—Ornamental Elements.—The Greek Orders.
VI. May 24 and 25.—Greece—Period of Alexander—Asiatic Influence.—The Decline.
VII. May 31 and June 1.—Rome—Flourish Development of Greek Art under the Romans.
VIII. June 7 and 8.—Roman Decoration—Final Decline.
Tickets for the Evening Course of Eight Lectures, at 5s. each, and for Single Lectures of the Course at 1s. each; Tickets for the Morning Course at 7s. 6d. each, or for a Single Lecture at 2s. each, to be had at the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House, Pall Mall. Tickets for Registered Students of the Department, 3s. 6d. each for either Course.

HENRY COLE.

ON ANIMAL FORMS.—The following Course of LECTURES will be given in the Lecture Theatre, at Marlborough House, on the following FRIDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'clock, by Professor EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S., &c.:—**DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.**

Lecture 1. April 15th.—Variety and symmetry of animal forms.
Lecture 2. April 22nd.—The Radiated Type.
Lecture 3. April 29th.—The Molluscan or sub-symmetrical Type.
Lecture 4. May 6th.—Articulate forms.
Lecture 5. May 13th.—Animal of the highest or Vertebrate Type.
A series of studies from the life, by Mr. Mulready, R.A., have been promised to be lent by him, in illustration of this lecture.
May 20th.—A Lecture on the Relations of the different Branches of Industrial Art to each other and to Architecture, will be delivered by Professor SEMPER.
May 27th.—An Introductory Lecture on the Decoration of Woven Fabrics, by OCTAVIUS HUDSON, Esq.
Tickets for the Course of Professor Forbes's Lectures, 2s. 6d. each, and for Mr. Semper's and Mr. Hudson's Lectures, 6d. each. Lecture, to be had at Marlborough House, and at the Museum of Practical Science, Jernyn Street.
4th March, 1853.

HENRY COLE.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, for the Relief of Decayed Artists, their Widows and Orphans, Instituted 1814. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1842. Under the immediate protection of Her Most Excellent MAJESTY the QUEEN.
PATRON—His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, R.G.

VICE-PATRONS.

The Duke of Buccleuch.	The Earl of Ellesmere.
The Duke of Devonshire.	Lord Lyndhurst.
The Duke of Rutland.	Sir John Swinburne, Bart.
The Marquis of Lansdowne.	Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P.
The Earl of Dartmouth.	Jesse Watts Russell, Esq.
The Earl de Grey.	

PARAVENT—Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, P.R.A.
The Nobility, Friends, and Subscribers, are respectfully informed that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be celebrated in FREEMASONS' HALL, on SATURDAY next, the 16th of April.
The Right Hon. the Earl GRANVILLE in the Chair.

STEWARDS.

Richard Ansell, Esq.	Henry Graves, Esq.
George Arncliffe, Esq.	Louis Haghe, Esq.
G. Aubrey Bezzel, Esq.	Samuel Carter Hall, Esq.
William Boxall, Esq., A.R.A.	Robert George Kelly, Esq.
William Brockedon, Esq.	Thomas M. Musgrave, Esq.
Thomas S. Cafe, Esq.	Edmund J. Niemann, Esq.
Nicholas J. Crowley, Esq., R.H.A.	John Phillip, Esq.
A. R. Grant De Vaux, Esq.	C. J. Richardson, Esq.
Eden Upson Edin, Esq.	Charles Rolt, Esq.
Henry Farrer, Jun., Esq.	J. Sant, Esq.
J. W. Glass, Esq.	George Virtue, Esq.
Frederick Goodall, Esq., A.R.A.	

Dinner on Table at Six precisely.

Tickets 41s. each, to be had of the Stewards; of William Nichol, Esq., Honorary Secretary, 60, Pall Mall; and of the Assistant Secretary, 45, Great Cornhill Street, Russell Square.
WILLIAM JOHN ROPER, Assistant Secretary.

ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART.—Leicester Square.—PHOTOGRAPHY.—Students are informed that Mr. HENNINGMAN, of Regent Street, Photographist to the Queen, gives INSTRUCTION in the GLASS and PAPER BRANCHES of the above ART, in the extensive Rooms of this Institution. A select stock of Ross's superior portrait and landscape lenses, pure optical glasses, &c. For further particulars apply to the Secretary; if by post, enclose two postage stamps.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN Daily from Ten till Five.
Admission 1s. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The THIRTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is now OPEN from Nine a.m. until dusk. Admission, 1s.
ALFRED CLINT, Honorary Secretary.
Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON.—Notice is hereby given that the EXHIBITIONS OF FLOWERS and FRUIT, in the SOCIETY'S GARDEN, in the present season, will take place on the following SATURDAYS—viz. May 14, June 11, and July 9; and that TUESDAY, April 26, is the last day on which the usual privileged Tickets are issued to Fellows of the Society.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard.—Mr. FERGUSON'S SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATION.—AN EVENING MEETING of the Members will be held in the Theatre of the Institution on WEDNESDAY the 20th inst., when Mr. FERGUSON will deliver a Lecture explanatory of his System of Fortification. After the Lecture a discussion will take place, in which the Members are requested to take part. The chair will be taken at Half-past Eight precisely.
By order of the Council,
(Signed) L. H. J. TONNA, Secretary.

Members are limited on this occasion to the introduction of ONE FRIEND ONLY, inserting his name in a book kept for that purpose.

PATRON—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.
ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—MR. BECHER STOWE'S POPULAR WORK ON SLAVERY ILLUSTRATED IN AN OPTICAL EXHIBITION, with VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC and NEW DISSOLVING SCENERY, Morning and Evening.
Lectures—By J. H. Pepper, Esq., HALF-HOURS with the ANCIENT and MODERN CHEMISTS.
By Dr. Bachofner, ON PNEUMATICS, in which the PRINCIPLE of the FLY'S FOOT and WALKING on the CEILING will be explained.
By Mr. Crispe, ON EMBROIDERY'S CALORIC ENGINE.

Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under Ten years of age, Half-price.

RAY SOCIETY.—The First Volume of Mr. DARWIN'S Work on the CIRRIPEDES (including the Barnacles), and the Third Volume of AGASSIZ'S BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ZOOLOGY and GEOLOGY; being the last work for 1852, and the first for 1853, are now ready for Subscribers for these years. The Sixth Part, being the conclusion of ALLER and HANCOCK'S work on the NUDIBRANCHIATE MOLLUSCA (Sea Slugs), the Second Volume of DARWIN'S CIRRIPEDES (including the Sea Anemones), and Dr. A. BRAUN on the REJUVENESCENCE OF PLANTS, will be shortly published. Subscription, One Guinea per annum. Prospectuses may be had by application to the Secretary, 22, Old Burlington Street, London.
EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., Secretary.

MURRAY'S CONTINENTAL HANDBOOKS.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for insertion in the Present Year's New and Cheaper Issue of "Murray's Handbooks for Travellers on the Continent," must be forwarded to the Publisher before the 20th April, after which day none can be received.
50, Albemarle Street, London, April 2nd, 1853.

CITY TRAITORS: HURDLES WANTED.—Manchester a City: Liverpool Saubred—Sergeant Adams's Criminal Ignorance—House of Commons Wine and Exeter Hall Water—Half Measure of Education. See LLOYD'S WEEKLY LONDON NEWSPAPER, edited by DOUGLAS JEROLD, price 3d., post free, containing writings by the Editor, and SIXTY COLUMNS OF THE VERY LATEST NEWS. Send three postage stamps to E. LLOYD, Salisbury Square, London, and receive a paper as a sample, or order of any Newspaper.

"THE PRESS."—Shortly will appear the First Number of "THE PRESS," being a WEEKLY PAPER, intended to fill an obvious void in Journalism, and to combine, on a new plan, Political, Literary, and Artistic Resources. To be published every Saturday. Office, 110, Strand, London, where all communications should be sent, addressed to the Editor.

LARGEST NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE.

THE FIELD, ENLARGED TO 72 COLUMNS, of Saturday, April 9, 1853, Published in time for the Early Morning Trains, contains—The Brave Old Hound, drawn by Ansell—Law and Police—The Boomerang Propeller—English and French Mediterranean Fleets—Letter from the Prince of Armenia—The Turf. By the Flying Dutchman—Contentment in the West—Why Snowdon Dunhill Lost—Newmarket Craven Meeting—Epsom Spring Meeting—An Illustration by H. Weir, &c. &c. Office, 4, Brydges Street, Covent Garden. Price Sixpence.

CHRISTIANITY AND SECULARISM.

On Monday next, in 12mo (nearly 500 pages), price 2s. cloth, A VERBATIM REPORT OF THE

PUBLIC DISCUSSION between the Rev. BREWSTER GRANT, B.A., and G. J. HOLYOAKE, Esq., held in the Royal British Institution, Cowper Street, Finsbury, on six successive Thursday Evenings, in January and February, 1853. Question.—What Advantages would Accrue to Mankind Generally, and to the Working Classes in Particular, by the Removal of Christianity, and the Substitution of Secularism in its place? Just published, in folsop 8vo, 2s. 6d. cloth, or post free, 3s.

RELIGION and BUSINESS; or, Spiritual Life in one of its Secular Departments. By A. J. MORRIS, of Holloway.
"Wherever Religion is a Business, there will Business be a Religion."
Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster Row.

Second Edition, with a Map, 8vo.
HISTORY OF SERBIA. Translated from the German of Leopold Ranke. By Mrs. KERR.
"This book is opportune and important, and will be welcome to every student of history and politics."—ATHENÆUM.
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

DANTE'S DIVINE COMEDY.
Just published, in fcap. 8vo, price 6s. cloth.
THE PURGATORY OF DANTE: translated in the original Terzary Rhyme by C. B. CAYLEY, B.A.
Lately published, in fcap. 8vo, price 6s. cloth.
DANTE'S VISION OF HELL: translated in the original Terzary Rhyme by the same Translator.
London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

A NEW AND CHEAP EDITION.
Complete in 1 vol., price 7s. 6d.
THE CAXTONS; a Family Picture. By Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, Bart., Author of "Rienzi," "My Novel," &c.
William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day, 8vo, price 1s.
UNIVERSITY REFORM.—A LETTER to the Reverend the WARDEN of Wadham College, Oxford. By the Ven. J. GARBETT, A.M., Archdeacon of Chichester, and late Professor of Poetry.
London: T. Hatchard, 187, Piccadilly.

This day is published in 8vo, price 2s.
THE INDIA QUESTION IN 1853. By H. T. PRINSEP, Esq., late Member of the Council of India.
London: Wm. H. Allen and Co., 7, Leadenhall Street.

In One Volume, 8vo, price 7s. 6d. cloth.
TALES OF THE FOREST, containing the Lotus-Walker and Speller's Doom. By SNELLIUS SCHICKARDUS.
London: James Madden, 8, Leadenhall Street.

ISSUE IN WEEKLY NUMBERS.
Price 2d. Commencing April 9.

DR. CUMMING'S SABBATH EVENING READINGS ON THE NEW TESTAMENT.
At the suggestion and earnest request of many, arrangements have been made to issue these instructive Expositions weekly.
Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co., 25, Paternoster Row.

This day is published, price 1s.
AN ODE ON the DEATH OF the DUKE OF WELLINGTON. By JAMES REID BROWN, D.D., of Greenock.
Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co., 25, Paternoster Row.

Now ready,
MAMA'S OWN STORY-BOOK. By the Author of "Chicken without Chickweed." Containing Twenty-four Tales for Young Children, illustrated with Eight Plates printed in Colours from drawings by Gilbert, Absolon, and Brown. Price 2s. 6d. prettily bound in scarlet cloth.

Also, New Edition of
THE PRINCE OF PEACE; or, Truths for Young Disciples. By A LADY, with Preface by Rev. E. BICKERSTETH. Price 3s.
Darton and Co., 58, Holborn Hill.

This day, the First Volume, 8vo, 6s.
THE WHOLE FRENCH LANGUAGE, in a Series of Lessons, to be completed in three volumes. By T. ROBERTSON, Author of the Robertsonian Method.

Also,
PRACTICAL LESSONS IN FRENCH; being the text and exercises extracted from the above work, for the use of Schools. 1s. 6d.
Paris: Derache, 7, Rue du Rouloy. And London: Dulau and Co., 37, Soho Square.

M. GUIZOT ON the FINE ARTS.
Now ready, medium 8vo, cloth extra, price 14s.

THE FINE ARTS; their Nature and Relations. With Detailed Criticisms on certain Pictures of the Italian and French Schools. By M. GUIZOT. Translated from the French, with the assistance of the Author, by GEORGE GROVE. With Illustrations drawn on Wood, by GEORGE SCHARF, Jun.
"Of the tinted wood engravings, and the elegant typography of Mr. Grove's volume, we can speak in the highest terms."—LITERARY GAZETTE.
"Evincing a perception of the true principles of art, of a just discrimination of taste, and of a high appreciation of the beautiful."—MORNING ADVERTISER.
"A book for the most elegant table."—LEADER.
London: Thomas Bosworth, 215, Regent Street.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for April contains—1. The Text of Shakspeare's Plays. 2. Mrs. Hamilton Gray's History of Rome. 3. Lays and Fables with Engravings. 4. Jacques van Artevelde. 5. Literary Relics of James Thomson and Allan Ramsay. 6. A Word upon Wigs. 7. The Income Tax. 8. Paris after Waterloo. 9. Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban: Concealed Lands—Richard of Gloucester—Artifice of a Confessed Malefactor—Billingsgate and Wappington's Conduit. With Notes of the Month. Review of New Publications—Reports of Archaeological Discoveries, Historical Chronicle, and Obituary, including Memoirs of the Earl of Seaford, Bishop Kaye, Bishop Broughton, Sir Weston Haller, Rear Admiral Austin, William Peter, Esq., late Governor of Sierra Leone, John Philip Drott, &c. &c. Price 2s. 6d.
Nichols and Sons, 25, Parliament Street.



IMPORTANT TO AUTHORS. NEW PUBLISHING ARRANGEMENTS.

HOPE & CO., PUBLISHERS,

16, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, LONDON,

HAVE resolved to CHARGE NO COMMISSION FOR PUBLISHING WORKS PRINTED BY THEM until the Author has been refunded his original outlay. They would also state that they Print in the first style *greatly under the usual charges*; while their publishing arrangements enable them to promote the interest of all Works entrusted to their charge. Estimates and every particular furnished gratuitously in course of post.

HOPE & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

A HISTORY OF THE HOLY, MILITARY, SOVEREIGN ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, Knights Hospitallers, Knights Templars, Knights of Rhodes, and Knights of Malta. By JOHN TAAFFE, Knight Commander of the Order. In 4 vols. 8vo, price 50s.

"The Standard History of the Order."—*COURIER*.
"This is substantially the best history of that branch of the Church militant that has perhaps ever been published. Vertot's history is a romance; Mr. Taafe's is the minute truth. The really important portion of this history, however, is the appendix. This is in consequence of the number of important and heretofore inaccessible documents of an authentic character there collected and collated by the author, and many of which are laid before the public eye for the first time. These documents, acquired from sources the most distant and remote, all bear the impress of truth; and, therefore, whether regarded as corroborative of the narrative, or as the materials for testing past compilations in point of accuracy, they assume an importance that rarely attaches to the section of the work under which they are presented. In these circumstances, to recommend the book to the reader as a useful compendium of the annals of a most extraordinary body of men, is an act of imperative duty."—*Observer*.
"As we expressed an opinion favourable to the first and second volumes of this work, we have only here to announce its completion, with the same care and ability that received commendation on the appearance of the opening volumes. As the reader in these is carried to Malta, Rhodes, Cyprus, &c., the scenes of so many momentous occurrences, the romantic incidents detailed are of the most interesting and attractive nature, while, historically speaking, the work is one of permanent value, and worthy of a prominent place among those contributions which have so much pleased and enlightened us, and extended our knowledge regarding the past in ages the most stormy, and pregnant with so many results of greater or less value to us."—*WEEKLY DISPATCH*.

THE KING OF PRIDE; or, the Rise and Progress of the Papal Power. From Guicciardini. With Notes, price 8s. 6d.

"This is a powerful and bitter denunciation of the atrocities, vices, and follies which have disgraced the Church of Rome in all days. The work is copiously illustrated with Notes."—*MORNING ADVERTISER*.

IRISH NATIONAL EDUCATION—THE CHURCH AND THE BIBLE. By the Rev. JOHN ELMES, A.B., Vicar of St. John's, Limerick, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Limerick. Price 3s. 6d.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PRAYER-BOOK. With Additions from the Bible only, with Preface, Review of Present Liturgy, and Appendix. By the Rev. THOMAS ARTHUR POWYS, A.M., Rector of Sawtry St. Andrew, Hunts. Price 3s. 6d.

"Well worthy the attention of all interested in this important matter."—*COURIER*.
"The author writes in forcible and energetic language, well calculated to arrest attention."—*Critic*.
"The production of a mind qualified by nature and education to treat it as it deserves."—*BRITANNIA*.
"One of the most important theological publications of the present day."—*COURIER*.

WANDERINGS IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS, and other POEMS. By JOHN FULLARTON, Author of "Fendal Scenes." Price 4s.

"The poetry is really excellent. Mr. Fullarton, in our opinion, is entitled to take high rank in the poetic world; he is equal in every respect to Mr. Tennyson, and in many points greatly his superior."—*COURIER*.

The CROZIER, the SHEARS, and the CLOVEN ROOF. Two Legends, wherein Fiendish Craft is overcome by Human Wisdom. By C. A. MURTOUNE. With three finely executed Steel Engravings, cloth extra, and gilt edges. Price 3s. 6d.

"For the lovers of fun, we recommend a perusal of this volume."—*COURIER*.

WANTED A CURATE; or, a Peep into Clerical Advertisements: a Satirical Poem. By GREGORY SHORTCOMMONS, M.A., Curate of Little Titchhurst. Price 1s.

ANECDOTES OF the BENCH and BAR. By W. GRIMMER. Price 4s.

THE GOOD-NATURED GIANT. A Tale, beautifully illustrated. Price 5s. 6d.

"This handsome volume is cleverly illustrated."—*GUARDIAN*.
"This gay blue book, with its gilt brocade on the cover, and its composite Greek title."—*ATHENÆUM*.
"The most attractive fairy-tale that has appeared for years."—*COURIER*.

WILLIAM PICKERING'S PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORKS OF JOHN MILTON, IN VERSE AND PROSE.

Printed from the Original Editions, and preserving the Author's Orthography. With a Life of the Author by the Rev. JOHN MITFORD. In Eight Volumes 8vo, price £4 4s. Handsomely printed by C. WHITTINGHAM, uniform with the Library Editions of GEORGE HERBERT'S WORKS, and TAYLOR'S 'Holy Living and Dying.'

THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN MILTON;

With a Life of the Author. By the Rev. JOHN MITFORD. Uniformly printed with the above. 2 vols. demy 8vo, £1 1s.

. Copies may be had in various styles of binding.

DR. RICHARDSON'S ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARIES.

In Two Volumes Quarto, reduced to £4 4s. Abridged, in One thick Volume, Octavo, Third Edition, reduced to 15s.

. A Specimen of each of the Dictionaries may be had, free, on application to the Publisher, enclosing Two Postage Stamps.

AN OUTLINE OF THE NECESSARY LAWS OF THOUGHT.

A Treatise on Pure and Applied Logic. By the Rev. WILLIAM THOMSON, Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford. With an Appendix on Indian Logic, by Professor MAX MULLER. Third Edition, with considerable Additions, fcap. 8vo, 7s. 6d.

CRITICK OF PURE REASON.

Translated from the Original of IMMANUEL KANT. With Notes and Explanation of Terms, by FRANCIS HAYWOOD. Second Edition, 8vo, 18s.

AN ANALYSIS OF KANT'S CRITICK OF PURE REASON.

BY THE TRANSLATOR OF THAT WORK, 8vo, 6s.

ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY. PART I.

By J. D. MORELL, A.M., Author of "An Historical and Critical View of the Speculative Philosophy of Europe in the Nineteenth Century," &c. Royal 12s, 7s. 6d. [Just published.]

RESEARCHES INTO THE HISTORY OF THE ROMAN CONSTITUTION.

With an Appendix upon the Roman Knights. By W. IHNE, Ph.D. 1 vol. 8vo, 7s. 6d. [Just published.]

THE WORKS OF GRAY.

Edited by the Rev. JOHN MITFORD. With his Correspondence with Mr. Chute and others, Journal kept at Rome, Criticism on the Sculptures, &c., hitherto unpublished. 5 vols. fcap. 8vo, £1 5s.

PICKERING'S ALDINE EDITION OF THE POETS.

Price 5s. each volume, in cloth boards, or 10s. 6d. bound in morocco by Hayday. Each author may be had separately; or complete sets, 53 volumes, price £13 5s. in boards.

AKENSIDE.

BEATTIE.

BURNS, 3 vols.

BUTLER, 2 vols.

CHAUCER, 6 vols.

CHURCHILL, 3 vols.

COLLINS.

COWPER, 3 vols.

DRYDEN, 5 vols.

FALCONER.

GOLDSMITH.

GRAY.

H. KIRKE WHITE.

MILTON, 3 vols.

PARNELL.

POPE, 3 vols.

PRIOR, 2 vols.

SHAKESPEARE.

SPENSER, 5 vols.

SURREY AND WYATT,

2 vols.

SWIFT, 3 vols.

THOMSON, 2 vols.

YOUNG, 2 vols.

"A complete collection of our Poets, with well written memoirs, and good readable type is a desideratum; and from the works sent forth we feel assured that the ALDINE EDITION will supply the want."—*Athenæum*.

POEMS. BY THE HON. JULIAN FANE.

Second Edition; with additional Poems, fcap. 8vo, 5s.

[Just published.]

WORKS BY MISS A. H. DRURY.

LIGHT AND SHADE; or, The Young Artist. A Tale. Foolscap 8vo, cloth, 6s. [Just published.]

THE INN BY THE SEA-SIDE. An Allegory. Foolscap 8vo, cloth, gilt edges, 2s. [Just published.]

FRIENDS AND FORTUNE. A Tale. Second Edition. Foolscap 8vo, 6s., cloth lettered. [Just published.]

EASTBURY. A Tale. One thick volume, foolscap 8vo, 8s. 6d.

A Catalogue of W. Pickering's Publications will be forwarded free, on the receipt of Two Postage Stamps.

WILLIAM PICKERING, PUBLISHER, 177, PICCADILLY.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT,
SUCCESSORS TO MR. COLBURN,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS.

A SECOND AND REVISED EDITION OF THE
MEMOIRS OF THE COURT AND CABINETS OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

FROM ORIGINAL FAMILY DOCUMENTS.

BY THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, K.G., &c.

In 2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits, 30s. bound.

From the Times.—"These volumes contain much valuable matter. The letters which George, first Marquis of Buckingham, laid by as worthy of preservation, have some claim to see the light; for he held more than one office in the state, and constantly kept up a communication with a great number of historical personages. He himself was twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, first under Lord Rockingham, and secondly under Pitt; his most constant correspondents were his two brothers, William and Thomas Grenville, both of whom spent the chief part of their lives in official employments, and of whom the former is sufficiently known to fame as Lord Grenville. The staple of the book is made up of these family documents, but there are also to be found interspersed with the Grenville narrative, letters from every man of note, dating from the death of the elder Pitt to the end of the century. There are three periods upon which they shed a good deal of light—the formation of the Coalition Ministry in 1783, the illness of the King in 1788, and the first war with Republican France. Lord Grenville's letters to his brother afford a good deal of information on the machinations of the Prince's party, and the conduct of the Prince and the Duke of York during the King's illness."

From the Morning Herald.—"A very remarkable and valuable publication. In these volumes the most secret history of many of the important transactions of the period, commencing from 1782 and ending with 1800, is laid bare. Details then guarded with the most anxious care from all eyes but those of the privileged few are now for the first time given to the public. It is not possible to conceive contemporary history more completely exemplified."

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.

COMPRISING A WINTER PASSAGE ACROSS THE ANDES TO CHILI, WITH A VISIT TO THE GOLD REGIONS OF CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA, THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS, JAVA, &c.

BY F. GERSTAECKER.

In 3 vols. post 8vo, 31s. 6d. bound. (THIS WORK IS COPYRIGHT.)

EIGHTEEN YEARS ON THE

GOLD COAST OF AFRICA, including an Account of the Native Tribes and their Intercourse with Europeans. By BRODIE CRUICKSHANK, Esq., late Member of the Legislative Council, Cape Coast Castle. 2 vols. 21s.

A TOUR OF INQUIRY through

FRANCE and ITALY, illustrating their present POLITICAL, SOCIAL, and RELIGIOUS CONDITION. By EDMUND SPENCER, Esq., Author of "Travels in European Turkey, Greece, &c." 2 vols. 21s.

MILITARY LIFE in ALGERIA.

By the Count P. DE CASTELLANE. 2 vols. 21s.

AUSTRALIA AS IT IS; its SET-

TLEMENTS, FARMS, and GOLD FIELDS. By F. LANCELOTT, Esq., Mineralogical Surveyor. 2 vols. 21s.

TRAVELS in INDIA and KASH-

MIR. By BARON SCHONBERG. 2 vols. 21s.

The Right Hon. B. DISRAELI'S

BIOGRAPHY OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK. New and cheaper Edition, revised. 10s. 6d.

The Baroness D'OVERKIRCH'S

MEMOIRS, illustrative of the SECRET HISTORY of the COURTS of FRANCE, RUSSIA, and GERMANY. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

Miss PARDOE'S LIFE of MARIE

DE MEDICIS. Second Edition. 3 vols. 8vo, with fine Portraits, 42s.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN

ENGLISH SOLDIER IN THE UNITED STATES' ARMY. 2 vols. 21s.

Colonel LANDMANN'S ADVEN-

TURES AND RECOLLECTIONS. 2 vols. 21s.

REVELATIONS OF SIBERIA.

By A BANISHED LADY. Second Edition. 2 vols. 21s.

THE LITERATURE AND

ROMANCE OF NORTHERN EUROPE: with copious Specimens. By WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT. 2 vols. 21s.

ADVENTURES OF THE CON-

NAUGHT RANGERS. Second Series. By W. GRATTAN, Esq., late Lieut. Connaught Rangers. 2 vols. 21s.

EIGHT YEARS in PALESTINE,

SYRIA, and ASIA MINOR. By F. A. NEALE, Esq. Second Edition. 2 vols., with Illustrations, 21s.

ATLANTIC AND TRANSAT-

LANTIC SKETCHES. By CAPTAIN MACKINNON, R.N. 2 vols. 21s.

THE FOLLOWING WORKS ARE IN THE PRESS.

MEMOIRS OF JOHN ABERNETHY, F.R.S.

With a view of his Writings, Lectures, and Character. By GEORGE MACLWAIN, F.R.C.S. 2 vols.

CLASSIC AND HISTORIC PORTRAITS. By

JAMES BRUCE, Esq. 2 vols. 21s.

FAMILY ROMANCE; or, Episodes in the Domestic

Annals of the Aristocracy. By J. B. BURKE, Esq., Author of "The Peerage," "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," &c. 2 vols. 21s.

WISE SAWS AND MODERN INSTANCES. By

the Author of "Sam Slick," &c. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

THE NEW NOVELS OF THE SEASON.

HARRY MUIR. A Story of

Scottish Life. By the Author of "Margaret Maitland," &c. 3 vols.

THE LONGWOODS OF THE

GRANGE. By the Author of "Adelaide Lindsay." 3 vols.

ADA GRESHAM. An Autobi-

ography. By MARY ANNE LUPTON. 3 vols.

THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER; or,

the Days We Live In. By Mrs. GORE. 3 vols.

CASTLE AVON. By the Author

of "Emilia Wyndham," &c. 3 vols.

BROOMHILL; or, the County

Beauties. 3 vols.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

A NEW NOVEL. By Mrs. Trol-

LOPE. 3 vols.

LADY MARION. By Mrs. Forster.

3 vols.

The HEIRESS'S LOVER. 3 vols.

MACMILLAN AND CO.,
CAMBRIDGE,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED.

LORD BACON and SIR WALTER

RALEIGH: Critical and Biographical Essays. By MACVEY NAPIER, Esq., late Editor of the 'Edinburgh Review.' Post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. [Just ready.]

ÆSCHYLI EUMENIDES. The

Greek Text with English Notes; an Introduction, containing an Analysis of the Dissertations of C. O. Müller, and an English Metrical Translation. By B. DRAKE, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Editor of 'Demosthenes de Corona.' 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. [Just ready.]

The PROPHETS and KINGS of the OLD TESTAMENT. By the Rev. F. D. MAURICE, M.A., Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, Professor of Divinity in King's College, London. Crown 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d. [Just published.]

"No statesman, no politician, no student of history, can fail to derive instruction from these lectures."—*Spectator*.
"We recommend this volume to the careful study of our readers. They will find in it not only rich helps, but also strong attractions to the intelligent reading of the prophecies."—*Prospective Review*, February, 1853.
"We have lingered over these pages with pleasure. . . We must invite and strongly recommend our readers to buy the book and give it a perusal. It is quite new in the line of exposition."—*Christian Times*.

TWENTY SERMONS for TOWN CONGREGATIONS. By the Rev. CHARLES HARDWICK, M.A., Fellow of St. Catherine's Hall, and Cambridge Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Author of "A History of the XXXIX Articles." Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s. 6d.

"Possess a clearness, and candour, and strength of feeling and language not at all usual."—*Guardian*, Feb. 9, 1853.

PHAETON; or, Loose Thoughts for

Loose Thinkers. By the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, Canon of Middleham and Rector of Eversley, Author of 'The Saint's Tragedy,' &c. Crown 8vo, sewed, 2s. "Combines excellence of matter with beauty of form."—*Spectator*.

"We are glad to commend 'Phaeton.'"—*Examiner*.
"Is much to be recommended."—*Christian Remembrancer*.
"One of the most interesting books we ever read."—*Non-conformist*, Jan. 19, 1853.

"We cordially welcome Mr. Kingsley into the field of discussion on which he has here entered. It is one in which he is capable beyond most of doing the state some service."—*British Quarterly*.

"The figure of Professor Windrush is skilfully brought out touch after touch. Many of the separate strokes are capital, and place before us to the life one phase or other of the modern American free-thinker."—*Prospective Review*, Feb. 1853.

SERMONS, DOCTRINAL and PRAC-

TICAL. By the Rev. WILLIAM ARCHER BUTLER, M.A., late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Dublin. Edited, with a Memoir of the Author's Life, by the Rev. THOMAS WOODWARD, M.A., Vicar of Mullingar. With Portrait. Second Edition. 8vo, cloth lettered, 12s.

"An eminent divine and a profound thinker."—*English Review*.

"May justly take rank with the first writings in our language."—*Theologian*.

"Poet, orator, metaphysician, theologian—'nihil tetigit quod non ornavit.'"—*Dublin University Magazine*.

"A man of whom, both as regards his life and his remarkable powers, his church may be justly proud."—*The Guardian*.

"These Sermons present a richer combination of the qualities for sermons of the first class than we have met with in any living writer. . . discrimination and earnestness, beauty and power, a truly philosophical spirit. They are models of their kind."—*British Quarterly*.

Cambridge: MACMILLAN and Co.

London: George Bell. Dublin: Hodges and Smith.
Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.
Glasgow: James Maclehoose.

WORKS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Niebuhr's Lectures on Ancient Ethnography and Geography. Comprising Greece and her Colonies, Italy, the Islands of the Mediterranean, Spain, Gaul, Britain, Northern Africa, and Phœnicia. By Dr. L. SCHMITZ. 8vo. [In the Press.]

Niebuhr's Lectures on Ancient History. The Asiatic Nations, the Egyptians, Greeks, Carthaginians, and Macedonians. By Dr. L. SCHMITZ. 3 vols. 8vo. £1 11s. 6d.

Niebuhr's History of Rome. By Bishop THIRLWALL, ARCHDEACON HARE, Dr. W. SMITH, and Dr. SCHMITZ. Fourth and Cheaper Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

Niebuhr's Lectures on Roman History. By LEONHARD SCHMITZ, Ph.D. New and Cheaper Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 24s.

"The only complete Edition."

Dr. Wm. Smith's Dictionary of Greek and ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. By various Writers. Second Edition. 500 Woodcuts. Medium 8vo. 42s.

Dr. Wm. Smith's Dictionary of Greek and ROMAN GEOGRAPHY and MYTHOLOGY. By various Writers. 500 Woodcuts. 3 vols. medium 8vo. £3 15s. 6d.

Dr. Wm. Smith's Dictionary of Greek and ROMAN GEOGRAPHY. By various Writers. Illustrated with Colours. Plans of Cities, Districts, Battles, &c. Quarterly Parts. Medium 8vo. 1. to V. 4s. each, are ready.

Dr. Wm. Smith's New Classical Dictionary of MYTHOLOGY, BIOGRAPHY, and GEOGRAPHY. Compiled and abridged from the larger Works. New and Cheaper Edition. 8vo. 15s.

Dr. Wm. Smith's Smaller Classical Dictionary. Abridged from the larger Work. Cheaper Edition. With 200 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Dr. Wm. Smith's Smaller Dictionary of GREEK and ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. New and Cheaper Edition. With 200 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Baron von Reichenbach's Researches on MAGNETISM, ELECTRICITY, &c. By Dr. GREGORY, of the University of Edinburgh. 8vo, cloth. 12s. 6d.

"Authorized Edition."

Liebig's Familiar Letters on Chemistry. New and Cheap Edition. Complete in 1 vol. fcap. 8vo, cloth. 6s.

Poetical Works of John Keats. Cheap Edition. Royal 8vo, sewed. 2s.

Buff's Familiar Letters on the Physics of the EARTH. Edited by Dr. A. W. HOFMANN. Fcap. 8vo, cloth. 5s.

Guesses at Truth. By Two Brothers. New Edition. 2 vols. fcap. 8vo, cloth. 13s.

Dr. Lardner on the Steam-Engine, STEAM NAVIGATION, ROADS, and RAILWAYS. New and Cheap Edition, revised and completed to the Present Time. With Wood Engravings. 12mo, cloth. 8s. 6d.

Dr. Lardner's Railway Economy; or, the NEW ART of TRANSPORT. Large 12mo. 12s.

Dr. Lardner's Handbook of Natural PHILOSOPHY and ASTRONOMY.

FIRST COURSE: Mechanics—Hydrostatics—Hydraulics—Pneumatics—Sound—Optics. 400 Woodcuts. Large 12mo, cloth, 12s. 6d.

SECOND COURSE: Heat—Common Electricity—Magnetism—Voltaic Electricity. 200 Woodcuts. Large 12mo, cloth. 8s. 6d.

THIRD COURSE: Astronomy and Meteorology. With many new Illustrations. Large 12mo.

Dr. L. Schmitz's History of Rome. New Edition. Thick 12mo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry and PHYSIOLOGY. Edited by LYON PLAYFAIR, Ph.D., and WM. GREGORY, M.D. Fourth Edition. 8vo, cloth. 10s. 6d.

Liebig's Animal Chemistry; or, Chemistry in its Applications to Physiology and Pathology. By WILLIAM GREGORY, M.D. Third Edition. 8vo. Part I. Cloth. 6s. 6d.

The Emphatic New Testament, the Four Gospels, according to the Authorized English Version. With an Introductory Essay on Greek Emphasis, accompanied by the various Readings of the Vatican Manuscript. Edited by JOHN TAYLOR, Author of 'What is the Power of the Greek Article?' &c. 8vo, cloth. 6s. 6d.

De Morgan's Book of Almanacks. With Index, by which the Almanack belonging to any Year preceding A.D. 2000 can be found; with means of finding New and Full Moons from B.C. 2000 to A.D. 2000. Demy 8vo, oblong, cloth. 5s.

The English Language. By Dr. R. G. LATHAM, F.R.S. Third Edition, greatly enlarged. 8vo, cloth. 13s.

Dr. Latham's Handbook of the English LANGUAGE. 12mo, cloth. 8s. 6d.

London: WALTON & MABERLY,
28, Upper Gower Street, and 27, Ivy Lane.

JAMES NISBET AND CO.
WILL SHORTLY PUBLISH.

A MEMOIR of RICHARD WILLIAMS, Surgeon to the Missionary Expedition to Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego. By the Rev. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D. Crown 8vo.

ABBE KUTA; or, Sunrise within the Tropics. By Miss TUCKER, Author of "The Rainbow of the North." Fcap. 8vo.

CHRIST OUR LIFE: in its Origin, Law, and End. An Essay on the Life of Christ, adapted to Missionary Purposes. By the Rev. JOSEPH ASSET, D.D. Crown 8vo.

HOURS of DEVOTION. Translated from the German of Professor THOLUK. With an Introductory Preface by the Rev. HORATIUS BONAR. 16mo.

A Second Series of PLAIN SERMONS for all the Sundays and chief Holidays of the Year. Preached to a Village Congregation. By the Rev. ARTHUR ROBERTS, M.A. Crown 8vo.

SELECT LETTERS and REMAINS: from the MSS. of the late Rev. W. H. HEWLETT. Edited by the Rev. JOHN BAILLIE. Crown 8vo.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN: the Exeter Hall Series for 1852-53. Fcap. 8vo.

LES TABLEAUX SUISSE. By Dr. CHESALAN, Geneva. Fcap. 8vo.

A STRANGER HERE; a Memorial of One to whom to live was Christ, and to die was gain. By the Rev. HORATIUS BONAR. Fcap., 5s. cloth. Second Edition.

THE NIGHT LAMP. A Narrative of the Means by which Spiritual Darkness was dispelled from the Death-bed of Agnes Maxwell Macfarlane. By the Rev. JOHN MACFARLANE, LL.D. Crown 8vo, 6s. cloth. Fourth Edition.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO MAKE THE BEST OF BOTH WORLDS? By the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY. Fcap. 8vo, 1s. 6d. sewed; 2s. 6d. cloth. Sixth Thousand. [Ready.]

MORNING and NIGHT WATCHES. By the Author of the "Faithful Promiser." A New Edition, in large type. Crown 8vo. Fourth Thousand.

THE DOVE UPON THE CROSS. Fcap. 8vo. Fourth Edition.

A New (Author's) Edition of the WIDE WIDE WORLD, with Illustrations by GILBERT. 2 Vols. small crown 8vo.

A PLACE OF REPENTANCE; or, an Account of the London Colonial Training Institution and Ragged Dormitory, Westminster. By the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN. Third Edition.

THE HEARTHES OF THE POOR. By Miss M. H. S. BARBER. 16mo. Second Edition.

THE YOUNG MAROONERS ON THE FLORIDA COAST. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo.

MR. BENTLEY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR APRIL.

I.
MEMORIALS and CORRESPONDENCE of CHARLES JAMES FOX. Edited by the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, M.P. Vols I. and II. 8vo.

II.
CYRILLA. By the BARONESS TAUPHREUS, Author of "The Initials." 3 Vols.

III.
THE ADMINISTRATION of the EAST INDIA COMPANY. A History of Indian Progress. By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE, Author of "The History of the War in Afghanistan." One large Vol. 8vo.

IV.
RECOLLECTIONS of the LIT-
ERARY LIFE of MARY RUSSELL MITFORD,
Author of "Our Village." Second and Cheaper Edi-
tion. 2 Vols. post 8vo. 21s. [Published this Day.]

V.
THE FRONTIER LANDS of the
CHRISTIAN and the TURK: comprising Travels in
the Regions of the Lower Danube in 1850-51. By a
British Resident of Twenty Years in the East. 2 Vols.
8vo, with Illustrations and Map.

VI.
NELLY ARMSTRONG. By the
Author of "Rose Douglas." 2 Vols. 21s. [Now ready.]

VII.
THE CITIES and WILDS of AN-
DALUCIA. By the Hon. R. DUNDAS MURRAY.
Third and Cheaper Edition. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

VIII.
NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY
round the DEAD SEA and in the BIBLE LANDS
from December 1850 to April 1851. By F. DE SAULCY,
Member of the French Institute. 2 Vols. 8vo.

IX.
LARPENT'S PRIVATE JOURNAL
in the PENINSULA during the Years 1812, 13, and
14. 3 Vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. [Now ready.]

X.
THE MAIDEN'S TOWER. By
EMILIE CARLEN, Author of "The Rose of Tisleton,"
"Woman's Life," &c. 3 Vols. post 8vo.

XI.
RECOLLECTIONS of a THREE
YEARS' RESIDENCE in CHINA; including Pere-
grinations in Spain, Morocco, Egypt, India, Australia,
and New Zealand. By W. TYRONE POWER, D.A.C.G.,
Author of "New Zealand Sketches." Post 8vo, with
Illustrations.

XII.
THE COLONIAL POLICY OF
LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S ADMINISTRATION
from 1846-52. By EARL GREY. 2 Vols. 8vo, 28s.
[Now ready.]

XIII.
THE LIFE AND REMAINS OF
HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, late Director of
the East India Company. By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE,
Author of "The History of the War in Afghanistan."
Vol. I. MEMORIALS OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT; being
a Selection from the Papers of Mr. Tucker.
Vol. II. THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF HENRY
ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

XIV.
LIFE BY THE FIRESIDE. By
the Author of "The Favourite of Nature" and "Visiting
my Relations." Fcap 8vo. 6s.

NEW WORKS.

I.
The EDINBURGH REVIEW,
No. CXCVIII. April, 1853. 8vo, price 6s.

CONTENTS.
I. ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE SINCE 1815.
II. MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.
III. THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE MOUNTAINS.
IV. RECENT NOVELS—'AGATHA'S HUSBAND.'
V. THE NATIONAL GALLERY.
VI. MR. DISRAELI: HIS CHARACTER AND CAREER.
VII. PUBLIC EDUCATION.
VIII. MARCELLUS—MEMOIRS OF THE RESTORATION.
IX. THE INCOME TAX.

2.
The Third and Fourth Volumes of
MOORE'S MEMOIRS, JOURNAL, and CORRESPONDENCE.
Vols. III. and IV. Portraits and Vignettes, post 8vo, price 21s.

3.
Sir JAMES KAY-SHUTTLE-
WORTH ON PUBLIC EDUCATION as affected by the MINUTES
of the COMMITTEE of the PRIVY COUNCIL from 1816 to 1832.
8vo, price 12s.

4.
Mr. C. HAY CAMERON'S ADDRESS
to PARLIAMENT on the DUTIES OF GREAT BRITAIN to
INDIA, in respect to the EDUCATION of the NATIVES and
their OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT. 8vo, price 6s.

5.
The Fourth Volume of Colonel MURE'S
CRITICAL HISTORY of the LANGUAGE and LITERATURE of
ANCIENT GREECE. Vol. IV. 8vo, price 15s.

6.
THE FALL OF THE ROMAN
REPUBLIC: a Short History of the last Century of the Common-
wealth. By the Rev. C. MERIVALE, B.D. 12mo. [In a few days.]

7.
The Second Edition of Sir JAMES STE-
PHEN'S LECTURES on the HISTORY of FRANCE. 2 vols.
8vo, price 24s.

8.
Gleig's School Series.
HISTORY OF FRANCE. By Captain
A. C. GLEIG, Royal Artillery. 18mo, price One Shilling. [Next week.]

9.
The Traveller's Library.
Mr. MACAULAY'S TWO ESSAYS on
LORD BYRON and the COMIC DRAMATISTS of the RE-
STORATION. 18mo, price One Shilling.

10.
JOANNA BAILLIE'S DRAMATIC and
POETICAL WORKS, complete in One Volume; with Portrait
and Vignette. Second Edition (1853), with Life of Joanna Baillie.
Square crown 8vo, price 21s.; morocco (Hayday) 42s.

11.
Dr. FALCK LEBAHN'S Edition of
GOETHE'S FAUST: with copious English Notes. 8vo, price 15s.

12.
A New Edition of Dr. ROGET'S THE-
SAURUS of ENGLISH WORDS and PHRASES, revised and
corrected. Medium 8vo, price 14s.

13.
The Cabinet Cyclopædia.
A New Edition of Sir DAVID BREW-
STER'S TREATISE on OPTICS, revised throughout; with Vign-
ette and Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo, price 3s. 6d.

14.
The Second Edition of Sir HENRY DE
LA BECHE'S GEOLOGICAL OBSERVER, revised throughout;
with many Woodcuts. 8vo, price 18s.

15.
THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO; its
HISTORY and PRESENT STATE. By HORACE ST. JOHN.
2 vols. post 8vo, price 21s.

16.
Mr. C. WARREN ADAMS'S SPRING
in the CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT. With 5 Illustrations.
Post 8vo, price 5s. 6d.

17.
The Second Edition of ERASMUS WIL-
SON'S DISSECTOR'S MANUAL of PRACTICAL and SURGICAL
ANATOMY. With numerous Woodcuts. 12mo, price 12s. 6d.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, & LONGMANS.

TO BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

INTERESTING WORKS,

PUBLISHED FOR HENRY COLBURN,

BY HIS SUCCESSORS,
HURST AND BLACKETT,
13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

I.
LIFE OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

By AGNES STRICKLAND. Complete in a single
Volume of 800 pages, with Portraits, &c., price 10s. 6d.
bound.

"A biography of the greatest importance in English history."—
OBSERVER.
"The best picture of the reign of Elizabeth we possess."—
MESSENGER.

II.
Vols. III. and IV. of EVELYN'S
DIARY and CORRESPONDENCE. New Edition,
with numerous Additions, and Original Letters, now
First Published, and a copious Index, completing the
Work in Four Vols., with Illustrations, 10s. 6d. each.

"This excellent edition of Evelyn is now completed. The
volumes before us contain all the old letters, with an addition of
some hundred and twenty-five new ones. Among the new letters
are four-and-twenty written by Evelyn from London to his father-in-
law in Paris during the months immediately preceding and
following the death of Charles the First. We repeat of this edition
of 'Evelyn's Diary and Correspondence' that it is one of the most
valuable and interesting books in the language. It is now de-
servedly regarded as an English classic."—EXAMINER.

III.
LIVES of the PRINCESSES of
ENGLAND. By Mrs. EVERETT GREEN. 4 vols.
with Portraits, &c., 10s. 6d. each.

"A valuable addition to every library."—EXAMINER.

IV.
HORACE WALPOLE'S ME-
MOIRS. Edited by ELIOT WARBURTON. Cheaper
Edition. 2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits, 10s.

"The Memoirs of Horace Walpole nearly complete the chain
of personal, political, and literary history, commencing with
Evelyn and Pepys, and ending almost in our own day with the
histories of Mr. Macaulay and Lord Mahon. The work is a
necessary addition to the library of every English gentleman."—
STANDARD.

V.
THIERS' HISTORY of FRANCE
UNDER NAPOLEON. Colburn's English Transla-
tion. 11 vols. 5s. each.

VI.
THE CRESCENT and the CROSS.
By ELIOT WARBURTON. Ninth Edition. Fifteen
Illustrations, 10s. 6d.

"A book calculated to prove more practically useful than
penned than 'The Crescent and the Cross'—a work which sur-
passes all others in its homage for the sublime and its love for the
beautiful in those famous regions consecrated to everlasting
immortality in the annals of the prophets, and which no other
modern writer has ever depicted with a pencil at once so reverent
and so picturesque."—SCS.

VII.
PRINCE TALLEYRAND'S RE-
VELATIONS OF HIS OWN LIFE. New Edition,
with Portrait, 10s. 6d.

"We have perused this work with extreme interest. It is a
portrait of Talleyrand drawn by his own hand."—MORNING POST.

VIII.
JAPAN and the JAPANESE—
NARRATIVE of a THREE YEARS' RESIDENCE
in JAPAN; with an Authentic Account of the Climate,
Productions, Government, Laws, Manners of the People,
and their Commercial Intercourse with Great Britain
to the present time. By Captain GOLOWNIN. New,
Improved, and Cheaper Edition, 2 vols. 10s.

"These volumes have very deservedly obtained a high popularity
in Europe. As contributions to our knowledge of Japanese
character they are invaluable."—EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE LANDED INTEREST.
Now ready, in Two large Volumes, including the Supplement,
(equal in quantity to thirty ordinary volumes), price £2 2s.
bound, with a SEPARATE INDEX, Gratis, of all the Names (up-
wards of 100,000) mentioned in the Work.

BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY,
CORRECTED TO 1853.

The great expense attending the production of this important
and truly national work will preclude its being again printed in
so extended and comprehensive a form, and the present oppor-
tunity will consequently be the only one afforded for obtaining it.
Those who desire to secure copies are therefore requested to send
their orders without delay to their respective Booksellers.

MR. MURRAY'S LIST OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

WELLINGTON;

HIS CHARACTER—HIS ACTIONS—AND HIS WRITINGS.

By JULES MAUREL. Fcap. 8vo. 1s.

"I am much mistaken in my estimate of M. Maurel's work, if it do not take rank now and hereafter among the most accurate, discriminating, and felicitous tributes which have emanated from any country in any language to the memory of the Duke of Wellington."—*Lord Ellenborough's Preface.*

INDIA AS IT MAY BE: An OUTLINE OF A PROPOSED GOVERNMENT AND POLICY. By GEORGE CAMPBELL, Esq., Maps. 8vo. 12s.

LITERARY ESSAYS AND CHARACTERS; selected from his Introduction to the Literature of Europe. By HENRY HALLAM, Esq. Fcap. 8vo. 2s.

REV. DR. HOOK'S CHURCH DICTIONARY. Sixth and revised Edition. 8vo. 16s.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE UNDER THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER. With an Introductory View of the Early Reformation. 8vo. 15s.

THE RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, AND SEA COAST OF YORKSHIRE. By JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S. With Plates. 8vo. 15s.

FARINI'S HISTORY OF THE ROMAN STATE. Translated by the RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P. Vol. III. 8vo. 12s.

* * The Fourth Volume is nearly ready.

LADY THERESA LEWIS'S LIVES OF THE COTEMPORARIES AND FRIENDS OF LORD CHANCELLOR CLARENDON. 3 vols. 8vo. 42s.

CRIME: ITS AMOUNT, CAUSES, AND REMEDIES. By FREDERICK HILL, Esq. 8vo. 12s.

LIVES OF THE EARLS OF ESSEX, in the reigns of ELIZABETH, JAMES I., and CHARLES I. From unpublished Family Documents. By HON. CAPTAIN DEVEREUX, R.N. Portraits. 2 Vols. 8vo. 30s.

TASMANIA, DURING A RESIDENCE OF NINE YEARS. By Mrs. CHARLES MEREDITH. Woodcuts. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 18s.

LORD MAHON'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE PEACE OF UTRECHT. Vols. 5 & 6. 8vo. 30s.

* * A New Library Edition of Vols. 1 to 4 is in the Press.

A FORTNIGHT IN IRELAND. By SIR F. B. HEAD, BART. Second Edition. Map. 8vo. 12s.

NOTES ON PUBLIC SUBJECTS, during a Tour in the United States and Canada. By SEYMOUR TREMENEERE, Esq. Map. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

GUSTAVUS VASA; KING OF SWEDEN. With Extracts from his Correspondence. Portrait. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MEMOIR OF PLUMER WARD. With his Correspondence, Diaries, &c. By the Hon. EDMUND PHIPPS. Portrait. 2 Vols. 8vo. 28s.

ESSAYS FROM "THE TIMES." Being a Selection from the Literary Papers which have appeared in that Journal. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 4s.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CLXXXIV. 8vo. 6s.

CONTENTS:—I. APSLEY HOUSE.

II. SCROPE'S HISTORY OF CASTLE COMBE.

III. HUMAN HAIR.

IV. THE OLD COUNTESS OF DESMOND.

V. HUNGARIAN CAMPAIGNS—KOSSUTH AND GORGEY.

VI. BUCKINGHAM PAPERS.

VII. SEARCH FOR FRANKLIN.

VIII. THE TWO SYSTEMS AT PENTONVILLE.

IX. MAUREL ON THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE DANES AND NORWEGIANS IN GREAT BRITAIN. By J. J. WORSAAE, Esq. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

ENGLAND IN THE 19TH CENTURY; POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL. By WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 18s.

THE FALL OF JERUSALEM. A POEM. By REV. H. H. MILMAN, Dean of St. Paul's. A New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 1s.

AN ILLUSTRATED LIFE OF STOTHARD, R.A. With Personal Reminiscences. By Mrs. BRAY. Portrait and Engravings from his chief Works. 4to. 21s.

A HISTORY OF THE SIKHS, from their Origin to the Battle of the Sutlej. By CAPT. J. D. CUNNINGHAM. Second Edition. Maps. 8vo. 15s.

MILITARY BRIDGES, AND THE PASSAGE OF RIVERS IN MILITARY OPERATIONS. By SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS, BART. Third Edition. Plates. 8vo. 21s.

A MANUAL OF MILITARY OPERATIONS. By LIEUT. JERVIS-WHITE JERVIS, Royal Artillery. Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

A MILITARY AND NAVAL TECHNICAL DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE. By LIEUT. COLONEL BURN, R.A. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 15s.

FRENCH FLEETS AND ENGLISH FORTS, or, THE PERIL OF PORTSMOUTH. By JAMES FERGUSON, Esq. Third Edition. With Two Plans and a Preface. 8vo. 3s.

DEEDS OF NAVAL DARING; or, ANECDOTES OF THE BRITISH NAVY. By EDWARD GIFFARD, Esq. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A DICTIONARY OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D. Publishing in Parts. Woodcuts. 8vo. 4s. each.

CHRISTIANITY IN CEYLON. With an Historical Sketch of the Brahmanical and Buddhist Superstitions. By SIR J. EMERSON TENNENT. With Woodcuts. 8vo. 15s.

ESSAYS FROM THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE STORY OF JOAN OF ARC. By LORD MAHON. 1s.

MUSIC, AND DRESS. Two Essays. By a LADY. 1s.

THE ART OF DINING; or, GASTRONOMY AND GASTRONOMERS. 1s. 6d.

LIFE OF THEODORE HOOK. A Sketch. 1s.

BEES AND FLOWERS. Two Essays. By a CLERGYMAN. 2s.

AGRICULTURAL DRAINAGE. By THOMAS GISBORNE, Esq. 6d.

HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL ESSAYS. By LORD MAHON. 6s.

STOKERS AND POKERS; or, THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. 2s. 6d.

THE CHACE, THE TURF, AND THE ROAD. By NIMBOR. 2s. 6d.

MR. LAYARD'S SECOND EXPEDITION TO ASSYRIA.

This Day, with nearly 300 Maps, Plates, and Woodcuts, complete in One Volume 8vo, Price One Guinea,

FRESH DISCOVERIES IN THE RUINS

OF

NINEVEH AND BABYLON;

WITH

TRAVELS IN ARMENIA, KURDISTAN, AND THE DESERT.

BEING THE RESULT OF A SECOND EXPEDITION, UNDERTAKEN FOR THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

BY AUSTEN HENRY LAYARD, M.P.

* * *In consequence of the great interest felt in Mr. LAYARD'S Discoveries, and the large demand for this work, not only in this country, but also in the United States and on the Continent, Mr. Murray has been induced to send it forth at once, in this cheap form, COMPLETE, UNABRIDGED, & FULLY EMBELLISHED, in the hope of bringing it within the means of all classes of readers.*

"Once more the discoverer himself appears before us with a work which will nobly, we think, sustain the laurels he won in his earlier publication, and which is even the more pleasing from the felicity of its illustrations and the evident ease with which it is written. Seldom has it been our lot to take up a volume wherein history, research, and anecdote are more happily and, we may add, more judiciously interwoven.

"It would be impossible, within the limits of this short notice, to mention a tithe of the subjects of interest which Dr. Layard has collected in the earlier chapters of this work; but we are inclined to think that no part will more fully repay the attention of the reader than his account of Sennacherib and his remains. Few instances can be adduced of more happy application of modern learning and research, than those which have led to the successful unravelling and interpretation of the records in which the events of the reign of this monarch have been preserved."—*Literary Gazette*.

"The results of Mr. Layard's further researches in the mines of Assyrian Antiquities have been looked for with eager curiosity. However high may have been the anticipations of the public, they will be amply realised in this production,—the subject-matter of which is full of most valuable and suggestive materials. As the title of the volume imports, Mr. Layard's more recent investigations have not been limited to the seat of his original discoveries. His wanderings have spread over a wide tract; extending from the Black Sea to Niffer in the low marshy country between the Tigris and the Euphrates, thirty miles south of Babylon,—and in an easterly direction to the mountainous district Shemdeena, on the confines of Persia:—the lines of his route diverging to every locality either known or supposed to contain ancient remains. That Mr. Layard should have accomplished so much with the limited means at his command is in the highest degree creditable to him."—*Athenæum*.

 *Titles have been printed so that the work may be bound in 2 Vols. if preferred.*

Also, next week, with 70 Plates, folio, 10l. 10s.

THE PALACE of SENNACHERIB;

BEING A SECOND SERIES OF THE MONUMENTS OF NINEVEH.

INCLUDING BAS-RELIEFS AND BRONZES DISCOVERED IN THE RUINS OF NIMROUD DURING MR. LAYARD'S SECOND EXPEDITION, FROM DRAWINGS MADE ON THE SPOT.

* * *The greater part of the bas-reliefs of which Representations are given, were discovered in the ruins of the Palace of Sennacherib in the Mound of Konyunjik. Some are of the highest interest as illustrations of events mentioned in Holy Writ. Others appear to record the conquest of countries to the south of Nineveh, and of tribes inhabiting the mountainous districts of Armenia and Asia Minor. The series representing the removal of the winged bulls and the raising of the mounds on which the Palaces were built, forms a valuable addition to our knowledge of the manners and arts of the ancient Assyrians.*—AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION.

Mr. Layard's former Works are

NINEVEH AND ITS REMAINS; with an account of the Chaldean Christians of Kurdistan, and the Yezidis, or Devil-worshippers; and an inquiry into the Manners and Arts of the Ancient Assyrians. *Fifth Edition.* With numerous Plates. 2 Vols. 8vo, 36s.

THE MONUMENTS OF NINEVEH; a Series of Engravings illustrating Mr. Layard's first Expedition to Assyria. 100 Plates. Folio, 10l. 10s.

A POPULAR ACCOUNT OF NINEVEH. 14th Thousand. Woodcuts. Post 8vo, 5s.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

MR. MURRAY'S LIST OF FORTHCOMING WORKS.

NARRATIVE OF THE ADVENTURES OF AN ENGLISHMAN, DURING HIS RESIDENCE IN ABYSSINIA. By MANSFIELD PARKYNS, Esq. Map and Illustrations. 2 Vols. 8vo.

THE CAPTIVITY OF NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA, from the Letters and Correspondence of the late SIR HUDSON LOWE, and other Authentic Sources, not before made Public. Edited by WM. FORSYTH, Esq., Author of 'Hortensius,' late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Portrait. 3 Vols. 8vo.

HISTORY OF GREECE, Vol. XI.; containing Grecian and Sicilian Affairs, from the Accession to the Death of Philip of Macedon, B.C. 360—336. By GEORGE GROTE, Esq. 8vo.

THE PRIVATE AND POLITICAL DIARY OF GEORGE GRENVILLE, while First Lord of the Treasury; during a period of Thirty Years. Edited, with Notes, by WILLIAM J. SMITH, Esq.; including unpublished LETTERS OF JUNIUS, and a clue to the Authorship of them. Being the concluding volumes of the Grenville Papers. 2 Vols. 8vo.

JOURNAL OF A CRUISE AMONG THE ISLANDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC, INCLUDING THE FEJEES. By JOHN ELPHINSTONE ERSKINE, Capt. R.N. Map and Plates. 8vo. (*Ready.*)

SILURIA; or, a Popular View of the Silurian and other Primeval Rocks and their imbedded Organic Remains. By SIR RODERICK MURCHISON, G.C.S. Plates and Woodcuts. 8vo.

LIFE OF LORD BACON. Reprinted from 'THE LIVES OF THE LORD CHANCELLORS.' By LORD CHIEF JUSTICE CAMPBELL. Fcap. 8vo. (*Next week.*)

THE DESPATCHES AND LETTERS OF THE LATE VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH, DURING THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA, BATTLE OF WATERLOO, &c. Edited by the MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY. *Third and Last Series.* 4 Vols. 8vo.

TEN MONTHS AMONG THE TENTS OF THE TUSKI, AND INCIDENTS OF AN ARCTIC BOAT EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. By LIEUT. HOOPER, R.N. Map and Plates. 8vo.

THE HANDBOOK OF ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. Being a Concise and Popular Account of the Different Styles prevailing in all Ages and Countries in the World. With a Description of the most remarkable Buildings. By JAMES FERGUSON, Esq. With 1000 Illustrations. 2 Vols. 8vo.

HISTORY OF ANCIENT POTTERY; Egyptian, Asiatic, Greek, Roman, Etruscan, and Celtic. By SAMUEL BIRCH, F.S.A. With Illustrations. 8vo.

THE STORY OF CORFE CASTLE, and of Persons who have lived there and possessed it, including the Private Memoirs of a Family in the time of the Civil Wars. An important Correspondence with the Court of Charles I. when at York and Oxford. By the RIGHT HON. GEORGE BANKES, M.P. Post 8vo.

A NEW LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. By DR. WILLIAM SMITH. One large Volume. 8vo.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S PARLIAMENTARY SPEECHES. Collected and arranged with his sanction. By COLONEL GURWOOD. 2 Vols. 8vo.

HISTORY OF LATIN CHRISTIANITY; including that of the Popes to the Pontificate of Nicholas V. By the REV. H. H. MILMAN, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. 4 Vols. 8vo.

WORKS OF ALEXANDER POPE; PROSE AND VERSE; including his Correspondence (now first published) with Edward, Earl of Oxford, Broome, and others. Edited by the RIGHT HON. JOHN WILSON CROKER, assisted by PETER CUNNINGHAM, F.S.A. 4 Vols. 8vo.

DISCOURSES BEARING UPON SOME OF THE CONTROVERSIES OF THE DAY. By the REV. W. F. HOOK. 8vo.

TREASURES OF ART IN GREAT BRITAIN; being an Account, from Personal Inspection, of the Chief Collections of Paintings, Sculpture, Drawings, MSS., Miniatures, &c., in 1836—50—51. By DR. WAAGEN. 3 Vols. 8vo.

HIMALAYAN JOURNALS; being NOTES OF AN ORIENTAL NATURALIST IN THE SIKHIM AND NEPAL HIMALAYA KHASIA MOUNTAINS, &c. By Dr. J. D. HOOKER. With Illustrations. 2 Vols. 8vo.

ANCIENT SPANISH BALLADS, HISTORICAL AND ROMANTIC. Translated, with Notes. By J. G. LOCKHART, Esq. *Fourth and cheaper Edition.* Small 8vo.

PRINCIPLES OF GEOLOGY; or, the Modern Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants, as Illustrative of Geology. By SIR CHARLES LYELL. *Ninth and most thoroughly revised Edition.* Woodcuts. 1 Vol. 8vo.

HANDBOOK FOR THE CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo.

NARRATIVE OF AN EXPLORER IN TROPICAL SOUTH AFRICA. By FRANCIS GALTON, Esq. With Maps and Plates. Post 8vo.

JOHNSON'S LIVES OF THE BRITISH POETS; A New Edition most carefully revised and annotated. By PETER CUNNINGHAM, F.S.A., and others. 8vo.

SOLITARY RAMBLES AND ADVENTURES OF A HUNTER IN THE PRAIRIES. By JOHN PALLISER, Esq. With Illustrations. Post 8vo.

PRIVATE LIFE, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS. By SIR GARDNER WILKINSON. *A New and Abridged Edition for popular circulation.* With Illustrations. 2 Vols. Post 8vo.

A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH; for the use of Students in Theology, and General Readers. Part I.—To the Reformation. By the REV. J. C. ROBERTSON. 8vo.

SCENES AND OCCUPATIONS OF COUNTRY LIFE. By EDWARD JESSE, Esq. Being a New Edition, with much New and Original Matter. Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. (*Uniform with Jesse's Gleanings in Natural History.*)

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1853.

REVIEWS.

A Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece. By William Mure, of Caldwell. Vol. IV. Longman and Co.

NEXT to the pleasure of welcoming the first instalments of a well-written and learned work is that of receiving its continuation. That histories, like those of Arnold and Niebuhr, must always remain imperfect, is among the most lamentable casualties of literature; and we accordingly greet with no ordinary satisfaction each successive volume of Mr. Grote, Mr. Merivale, and Colonel Mure, as an earnest that their respective tasks are in a fair way of accomplishment, and that English scholarship may, by their completion, once again, as in the age of Bentley or Gibbon, fully and fairly vie with the learning and the criticism of our German brethren. The fourth volume of the 'Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece' sustains the high promise of its predecessors. The same accuracy and vigilance are apparent in its pages, as well as the same genial warmth and vigour which rendered the earlier volumes so agreeable as well as so instructive.

Commencing the Attic period of Grecian literature, it opens with a brief survey of the interval between the close of the Lyric age of Greece and the death of Alexander in 323 B.C. This survey may be regarded as an outline-map of the region which Colonel Mure proposes to traverse, and it also contains an abstract of the general characteristics of Athenian literature, so far as it stood apart from the other productions of the Hellenic mind. The abstract itself warrants us in looking for much genial criticism, and for some rather startling propositions from the learned author. Regarded as a whole, the period which intervened between the great war with Persia and the decease of Alexander at Babylon was the most intellectual era in the annals of mankind. For although during these two centuries Greece produced no poet comparable to Shakspeare or Goethe, and no philosopher superior to Bacon or Kant, yet if we consider that the Greeks were first in the field, and had no models for their highly diversified literature, and that their literary development was accompanied by equal or even superior opulence in art, we can hardly deny their general pre-eminence in poetry, history, oratory, and ethical science. And in affirming their claim to such pre-eminence, we must bear in mind that it rests, as regards ourselves, upon a few fragments only of Hellenic literature. Single and often scattered peaks alone of its world of majesty and beauty survive and surmount the flood of neglect, barbarism, and change. Nearly all the secondary productions of this era have perished; perhaps even more than the secondary. For we possess none of the dramas which bore away the crown from Æschylus and Sophocles; none of the histories which contemporaries thought equal to the writings of Herodotus and Thucydides; none of the orations which those who listened to them preferred to the speeches of Æschines and Demosthenes; and none of the philosophical dialogues and treatises which, at the time, rivalled the dialectic skill and smooth periods of Plato. With reference, indeed, to the au-

gust ruins of Grecian literature, we stand in a position similar to that which an Australian or New Zealand scholar might occupy, two thousand years hence, if, in the meanwhile, some great social convulsion had swept away the art of printing and the libraries of Europe, and bequeathed to him only a few cantos of the 'Inferno,' half-a-dozen of Shakspeare's plays, 'Bacon's Essays' without his 'Novum Organon,' and the latter portions of 'Faust' or 'Wallenstein.'

We are therefore somewhat surprised to find Colonel Mure ascribing intellect rather than imagination as the characteristic of this period, and attributing to the Athenians, as compared with other Hellenic races, an inferior degree of originality:—

"While the Athenians," he remarks, "are pre-eminently entitled to rank as the representatives of the intellectual element of the Greek character, they are, as compared with their Ionian and Æolian kinsmen, proportionably wanting in its imaginative element. Throughout the period, comprising, between the probable age of Homer and the year 500 B.C., some four or five centuries, and presenting in every other part of Hellas brilliant displays of imaginative genius, Attica cannot boast of a single genuine development of native poetical talent. The only cases where an exception might possibly be urged, are those of Solon and Tyrteus. But Solon, while belonging as much or more to the present than the past age, or forming, at least, a transition from the one to the other, was himself a poet by art and intellect rather than by nature; and, had he lived in the time of Pericles, would probably have been a prose author. The Attic nativity of Tyrteus remains, at the best, somewhat doubtful. But even granting it to be ascertained, when we remember that his muse was dumb so long as he remained in his native Attica; that his migration to the supposed less genial soil of Sparta was the immediate cause of his poetical activity; that his inspirations were elicited solely by Spartan objects and interests; and that no trace of Attic associations can be detected in his verse, it must be admitted that the exception, in this case, acquires all the weight which usually attaches to an example in confirmation of the rule."

We think that a different and less recon-dite reason may be assigned for this seeming inferiority in the inventive faculty. It arose, in our opinion, from two causes—(1.) the syntactical form which the language assumed in Attica, and (2.) the political revolutions which lasted in that district so much longer than in the other communities of Hellas.

(1.) The Attic dialect is so entirely logical in its structure, that the art of logic is little more than an evolution of its syntactical forms and rules. But a language so obedient to the laws which regulate our reasoning faculties is, in some measure, unfavourable to the spontaneity of the epic and lyric muse. It foregoes a portion of freedom in order to acquire and secure greater precision of form, even as in well-ordered communities the particular liberty of persons is subordinate to the general well-being of the state. The "native wood-notes wild" of the epopeia and the great lyric masters could not so well comport with the rigour of Attic diction, and were accordingly uttered, through that felicity which accompanied the entire development of the Grecian mind, before the drama, eloquence, and philosophy had imposed upon speech more exacting and particular laws. Yet the very intellectual advance was also in itself an inventive progression, and the understanding made large compensation to the imagination for the sacrifice it demanded.

(2.) Political causes were also operative in this subordination of the inventive to the in-

tellectual functions of the mind. Attica, as we learn from Thucydides, was long after the rest of Greece in a fluctuating condition as respected its population. It sent forth numerous colonies across the Ægean and Ionian seas; it was the home of exiles from other communities; it was long divided into parties, and parties were so evenly balanced that, like the Florentine factions in the middle ages, the Attic Neri and Bianchi, the men of the plain and the men of the hills, were each unable to maintain long their several predominance, while each were able to drive their rivals into exile. But an era of political fluctuation is not favourable generally to literary exertion. Men's energies are absorbed by fiercer passions and more selfish interests; and it was not until the democracy of Athens had finally raised itself to at least equality with the oligarchy of birth that the Athenian people advanced freely and boldly along the broad road of poetic, plastic, and historic art. On the other hand, the Ionian Republic, to east and west, passed more rapidly through their political transitions, and earlier sank under the power of their local tyrants or the great despot of Persia. While the Dorian States, so to speak, hardened and crystallized themselves sooner into fixed and rigid forms, and purchased a present accession of military or political vigour by becoming improgressive. Athens alone combining permanence with progression, retained its vitality long after Sparta, Argos, and Messenia had grown callous and lifeless, and long after the latest spark of freedom had expired in the islands and commonwealths of the Ionian and Ægean. Its comparative longevity was owing to the superior maturity of its social growth.

Colonel Mure remarks upon the striking deficiency of the Athenians, as compared with the Æolian and Dorian races, in native musicians. A similar defect may be noted in ourselves. Our poets, orators, and historians are second to none in modern Europe; and, as regards the former, no nation has hitherto produced such a quaternion as our English quaternion—Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, and Milton; yet we by no means rival, and indeed hardly stand second to, Italy or Germany in the production of great musical composers. We adopted, but we did not produce, Handel; and we can present no names on a par with those of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, and Mendelssohn; yet we, nevertheless, have as fair claims as either Germans or Italians to be accounted an imaginative people, and have been quite as opulent, on the whole, in invention as in intellect.

We have dwelt the longer on the threshold of Colonel Mure's present volume because we think that his general survey of Athenian literature is hardly fair to the intellectual qualities of the people. We grant, indeed, that the Attic mind displayed the powers of the understanding in an unusual degree; but we are not disposed to concede that it was therefore defective in invention. It came later into the field, in an era when the infantine faith of nations had given place to the reason of manhood; and if it produced neither an 'Iliad' nor an 'Odyssey,' nor lyrical compositions equal to those of Pindar, Corinna, and Archilochus, it was because the nation and the age had outgrown these conditions of art, and had reached that riper season, when the imagination becomes subordinate to the reason, and demands less the predominance of one faculty, than the harmony of all the intel-

lectual powers. Homer is the central figure of Colonel Mure's earlier volumes, Herodotus of the one now before us. He has, in our opinion, most successfully restored to the "blind old man of Chio's rocky isle" both his eyesight and his proper personality; and his portraiture of the most genial of historians is no less graphic and robust. The personal history of Herodotus has been minutely and copiously discussed by Dahlmann and other German scholars; yet we have no hesitation in saying that Colonel Mure has added new lines to their sketches, and that his critical winnowing of whatever has been asserted or surmised of this unrivalled narrator is at once more satisfactory and interesting than any earlier biography of him. Our author examines in detail the few records of his life, the materials for history which he employed or overlooked, the particular influences, personal, local, or national, which affected his treatment of persons and events, the prejudices to which he was especially subject, his occasional discrepancies, his credulity in matters of religion, and his propensity to hyperbole in his representations. Of some claims to admiration, indeed, Colonel Mure seeks to deprive him; but on the whole he affords him ample justice, both as a narrator, and as an honest, high-minded, inquisitive, and susceptible 'Greek of the old school'—the school which Aristophanes contrasts with the word-splitters and sophists of his own generation, the race which Demosthenes held up to his contemporaries as the model from which they had degenerated.

In one respect, indeed, we think that Colonel Mure has given Herodotus rather too much credit. He ascribes to him an extent of travel, and an amount of personal inspection and observation, scarcely possible in that age. We are disposed to believe that Herodotus was as excellent a listener as he was a narrator; and that many of his stories were not picked up on the spot so much as derived, especially as respects the coasts of the Euxine and the inland of Asia, from the travellers by sea and land who flocked to the great fairs or religious festivals of Hellas, bringing with them from the interior of the countries whither they traded, no few of the legends which Herodotus has wrought up into his narrative. That Herodotus proposed to himself in the composition of his work a much wider range than historians usually assume, is evident. He did not consider his functions as limited to merely political events. He included ethnography, geography, and the physical sciences. He writes as a traveller no less than a chronicler; and his narrative is accordingly the most varied and comprehensive of histories. Division of historical labour, indeed, commences with Thucydides. The Halicarnassian, although he exercises the privilege of artistic selection, is the most encyclopedic of narrators. And this comprehensive character renders the brevity of his work the more remarkable. His relation of the great initiatory struggle between Asia and Europe is more concise than Hume's history of the Tudors and Stuarts; and Mr. Macaulay's account of a single reign exceeds in length the nine books which record the growth of three empires, and introduce the annals of the whole civilized world. Even the seeming fulness of his stories is really the art of abbreviation; since in a brief dialogue, or in the outlines of an imputed speech, he comprises long trains of general results and diversified features of national or local life.

It is always interesting to trace the prelude to a great work, and the precursors of a great writer—the Marlowes and Peeles, the Du Bartas and Andreinis, from whom Shakspeare and Milton condescended to adopt a scene or a phrase. Col. Mure's sketches of the predecessors of Herodotus—Acusilaus, Scylax, Hecateus, Charon of Lampascus, Ion of Chios, Hellanicus, and of many others—will be read with great interest. They are indeed brief, as the records of these writers are both scanty and unsatisfactory; but they are among the most skillfully executed portions of the volume before us. We must, however, content ourselves with this general commendation, since all our remaining space must be given to Herodotus alone. Help and hints, indeed, he accepted from their generally meagre narratives; but his great model was the *Epoëia*, as his books are the true prose correlates of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

In his narrative Herodotus occasionally affords us glimpses of his own personal history and adventures, but invariably, as Colonel Mure has observed, in subordination to his general story. Homer himself is indeed scarcely more objective than Herodotus; the vanity of authorship seems to have been unfelt by him; his unconsciousness is not one of the least charms of his writings. But hence it arises that we know little more of the historian than of the poet of Achilles; and accordingly, in each case, later writers have built upon a slender foundation of fact or tradition a specious superstructure of surmise and fiction. To Lucian, principally, we owe the celebrated legend of Herodotus reading his 'nine Muses' to the assembly of the Greek nation at the Olympic games—a legend which Dahlmann had already confuted, but less completely than Colonel Mure. With similar care he has sifted the stories told by Plutarch, Suidas, and other writers, either credulous of rumours or ill-disposed to Herodotus, and the result is, that the biography of Herodotus, no less than that of Shakspeare, may be written almost as briefly as the poetry of a ring. Our acquaintance with illustrious writers indeed seems to be generally in an inverse ratio to their merits. The ancients especially were but slightly afflicted with what has been happily termed the *lues Boswelliana*; and, unluckily, we know infinitely less of Herodotus than of Hannah More.

What can be ascertained is critically examined and succinctly stated by Colonel Mure. The following passage is an excellent abstract of the general merits of the historian:—

"There can be no doubt that Herodotus was, according to the standard of his age and country, a sensible and intelligent man, as well as a writer of power and genius, and that he possessed an extensive knowledge of human life and character. Still less can it be reasonably questioned that he was an essentially honest and veracious historian; such he has been admitted to be by the more impartial judges both of his own and subsequent periods of ancient literature, and by the all but unanimous verdict of the modern public. Rigid, in fact, as has been the scrutiny to which his text has been subjected, no distinct case of wilful misstatement or perversion of fact has been substantiated against him. On the contrary, the very severity of the ordeal has often been the means of eliciting evidence of his truth in cases where, with the greatest temptations to falsehood, there was the least apparent risk of detection. Every portion indeed of his work is pervaded by an air of candour and honest intention, which the discerning

critic must recognise as reflecting corresponding qualities in the author. We may therefore, as a general rule, rest satisfied that the properly historical portions of his narrative, even when not positively authenticated, are at least digested in what appeared to him the most accurate manner, according to what he believed to be the most trustworthy authorities."

Our space forbids us to follow Colonel Mure through "the secondary causes inherent in his own genius and in that of his age," which tended to counteract, often in a very serious manner, "the beneficial exercise of his talents, and to render Herodotus at times, unconsciously perhaps, and with the best intentions, a partial and superficial, as well as an erroneous, reporter of events." But we must not conclude without the following sketch of one of the Halicarnassian's most successful and liveliest portraiture of character:—

"We shall direct attention to one more among the non-Hellenic characters of Herodotus, that of Amasis, King of Egypt, as a spirited variety of the historian's talent in the higher department of character portraiture. There is here the less reason to doubt the genuine originality of the picture, that its main features, being so little in unison with those proper to the Egyptian nation, are less likely to be fictitious or conventional; while the contrast between the eccentric vivacity of the sovereign and the grave formality of temper common to his subjects, has been well brought out in numerous skilful dramatic sketches. The character of this king—the best and greatest of those authentically recorded to have sat on the throne of Egypt, under whom, as Herodotus tells us, the country reached its highest state of prosperity, without the occurrence of a single calamity during his forty-four years of reign, and by whom it was adorned with many of its noblest monuments—is a combination of those of Henry IV. and Henry V. of England as dramatised by Shakspeare. Born a member of the military caste, but not of its aristocratic order, with good talents and humane disposition, but with little steady principle or sense of personal honour, Amasis appears in early life as a dashing young officer, of humorous temperament, ready wit, and dissolute habits, enjoying repute and popularity among his comrades in arms, with court favour and a place in the personal service of the reigning king, Apries. When the Egyptians, offended by the misgovernment of that sovereign, rose against his authority, Amasis was sent to induce the troops that had joined the revolt to return to their allegiance. On arriving at their quarters, he is himself hailed as successor to the delinquent monarch. He shows himself nothing loth to submit to the honours thus forced upon him; and Herodotus gives a graphic account of his burlesque reception of the remonstrance sent to him by his master on his treacherous conduct. After defeating and disposing Apries, he treats him kindly, and retains him in a friendly capacity about the court. When, in the sequel, the voice of the nation demanded that the unhappy ex-monarch should be put to death, Amasis declines all personal participation in such an act of severity, and, washing his hands of the matter, delivers him over to the Egyptians to be dealt with as they saw fit.

"It was natural that a monarch of such genial temperament and liberal ideas should seek for amicable intercourse with nations of a character more in unison with his own than that of his countrymen. Herodotus, accordingly, describes in much detail the encouragement given by Amasis to the settlement of Greeks in Egypt; also his alliances with trading Hellenic States in his own neighbourhood, Cyrene, Lindus, Samos; and his favourite Sultana was a Cyrenian princess. His letter to Polycrates of Samos, in which he counsels that prince to season his overflowing cup of good fortune with a dash of self-inflicted adversity, lest some great reverse should overtake him, is, whether genuine or spurious, in good keeping with the character of the writer, and an appropriate addition to

the other embellishments. It is probable that the literary prospects with perspective with the means of the heartily manual of the school from signal

Poem Since the public of this taste in the able poet Its great imagination which to be in the self-cast his title sent he some of for nation, at great with a emotion about reminded but ch no more poets the turn strong are alv in the of orig mind from t can ta minds where is a va fused midst words

No poet sweet habit atten thing thoug whic in a of th full He whic pause the

it d poet

the other spirited traits with which Herodotus has embellished it."

It is probably too late or too busy an age for men generally to take up the study of Greek literature, unless attracted by immediate prospects of University honours and rewards, with perchance a stall or mitre in perspective. But to all who without possessing, or without the means of attaining a critical acquaintance with the language, are yet desirous of learning the qualities of Grecian literature, we heartily recommend Colonel Mure's volumes, as combining the separated excellences of a manual and of lectures on the subject. To the scholar his work needs no recommendation from us; he will at once recognise its signal merits.

Poems. By Alexander Smith. Bogue.

SINCE Tennyson no poet has come before the public with the same promise as the author of this volume. Crude, aimless, and wanting taste in many points, the presence of a remarkable power is nevertheless unmistakable. Its greatest faults are the result of exuberant imagination and redundant energy—faults which time and thought will mend, if there be in the writer the patience and severity of self-castigation, by which he has yet to prove his title to a high order of genius. At present he has only shown that he possesses some of the essentials of a poet—a true eye for nature, keen sensibilities to pleasure and pain, an abundant command of imagery, and great vigour and originality of expression, with a fearless boldness in giving vent to his emotions. There is nothing commonplace about him. Imitative he often is, his lines reminding us now of Keats, now of Shelley, but chiefly of Tennyson. This, however, is no more than the inevitable influence of these poets upon a young writer; and even where the turn of sentiment or expression is most strongly redolent of his predecessors, there are always sufficient earnestness and warmth in the conception to maintain the impression of originality. The tendency of the writer's mind is to overlay his subject. He is still far from the simplicity, without which no poetry can take a wide and permanent hold on the minds of men. He squanders his strength where he should concentrate it, and the result is a vagueness of purpose, which leaves a confused and unsatisfied impression even in the midst of our admiration. To quote his own words—

"His chief joy
Is to draw images from every thing;
And images lie thick upon his talk,
As shells on ocean sands."

Now, imagery is good as one constituent of poetry; but its excess is like a surfeit of sweetmeats to the reader. To the writer the habit is a dangerous one, as drawing his attention too much away from more material things—from character, incident, purpose, thought, and completeness of design, all which are now more than ever indispensable in a writer for lasting fame. Through want of these requisites Mr. Smith produces poems full of fine things rather than fine poems. He writes with a full and flowing fancy, which seems to sweep him along without a pause. It sweeps his reader too; but when the stream

"That overflow'd his soul has passed away,"
it does not leave, as in the case of our great poets—

"Deposited upon the shore of memory,
A store of images and precious thoughts
Which shall not die, and cannot be destroyed."

On the contrary, although the imagination has been often kindled with lines and images of exquisite beauty, they want the chain of a clear story to connect them, and weight of thought to impress them on the memory.

The principal poem in the volume is called "A Life Drama," and by its nature demanded a closeness of treatment and firmness of outline, which, however, are totally wanting. In so far as it is meant to develop the progress of a life it is a failure. The story of a poet disappointed in his first love, falling in love again, and in this instance not unsuccessfully, yet afterwards plunging, for no apparent reason, into sensual dissipation, which is succeeded by remorse, and then by a relapse into a feeble kind of domestic virtue, teaches nothing, for it is not the type of the lives of any large portion of mankind. The conception bears all the traces of haste and want of deliberate consideration, and the recurrence of the same incidents again and again in the progress of the story shows a want of variety in matter remarkably in contrast with the writer's luxuriant fertility of illustration. It would seem as though he had written to give expression to certain phases of his own life and states of past feeling; and that these possessed him too strongly to admit of his imparting to his poem the finish and variety of a truly artistic treatment. If this be so, we may hope that, having thus unburdened himself, Mr. Smith will in his next poem select a subject of a broader interest, and develop it with greater care. He has to learn three things in particular—to reject, to condense, and to polish. Many will, no doubt, applaud the boldness and freedom of his sallies, and extol the strength of his expressions. We trust, however, that Mr. Smith will not be led away by this to prize qualities which are more the result of recklessness than of real power—the recklessness of a Marlowe, not the calm strength of a Shakespeare.

Mr. Smith's blank verse is fine—strong, musical, and full of character. His lyrical verse is, however, far short of the mark, being occasionally deficient even in the requisite number of feet, and generally incomplete. It contains, at the same time, passages of great beauty, as, for example,—

"My head is grey, my blood is young,
Red-leaping in my veins,
The spring doth stir my spirit yet
To seek the cloistered violet,
The primrose in the lanes.
In heart I am a very boy,
Haunting the woods, the waterfalls,
The ivies on grey castle-walls;
Weeping in silent joy
When the broad sun goes down the west,
Or trembling o'er a sparrow's nest.
The world might laugh were I to tell
What most my old age cheers,—
Memories of stars and crescent moons,
Of nutting strolls through autumn noons,
Rainbows among April's tears.
But chief, to live that hour again,
When first I stood on sea-beach old,
First heard the voice, first saw out-rolled
The glory of the main.
Many rich draughts hath Memory,
The Soul's cup-bearer, brought to me."

On the whole, however, Mr. Smith's lyrics are apt to ramble into loose and irregular measures, as if the writer had let slip the melody with which he started. His "fatal facility" is, moreover, peculiarly fatal in these lyrical sketches; for it tempts him into diffuseness where pith of idea and a close and well-balanced style are most demanded. He indulges also in the use of the accented *e* to a vice. Within two consecutive pages we find such words as "freaked," "dreamy-eyed," "gazèd," "pausèd," "awèd,"—a kind of foppery excusable to Keats's youth, and

followed by Tennyson in his early poems, but long since rejected by his matured taste.

There are many lines and sentences in these poems which must become familiar on the lips of lovers of poetry; but instead of culling any of these, we shall select some passages from a tale told to his lady-love by the hero of the Life Drama, which is in itself, to our minds, the most complete episode in the book:—

"On balcony, all summer roofed with vines,
A lady half-reclined amid the light,
Golden and green, soft-showering through the leaves,
Silent she sat one-half the silent noon;
At last she sank luxuriously in her couch,
Purple and golden-fringed, like the sun's,
And stretched her white arms on the warmed air,
As if to take some object wherewithal
To ease the empty aching of her heart.
'Oh, what a weariness of life is mine!'
The lady said, 'soothing myself to sleep
With my own lute, floating about the lake
To feed my swans, with nought to stir my blood,
Unless I scold my women thrice a-day.
Unwrought yet in the tapestry of my life
Are princely suitors kneeling evermore.
I, in my beauty, standing in the midst,
Touching them, care's, with most stately eyes.
Oh, I could love, methinks, with all my soul!
But I see nought to love; nought save some score
Of lisp'ing, curl'd gallants, with words i' their mouths
Soft as their mother's milk. Oh, empty heart!
Oh, palace, rich and purple-chambered!
When will thy lord come home?'"

In this mood of weariness the lady sends for her Indian page, whom she describes

"—As bright and wild
As is a gleaming panther of the hills—
Lovely as lightning, beautiful as wild!
His sports and laughter are with fierceness edged;
There's something in his beauty, all untam'd,
As I were toying with a naked sword,
Which starts within my veins the blood of earls."

The boy comes and sings to her a love song, graceful, but scarcely appropriate in his mouth, and, like all Mr. Smith's lyrics, deficient in clearness. The poem then proceeds:—

"He ceased to sing; queenly the lady lay,
One white hand hidden in a golden shawl
Of ringlets, reeling down upon her couch,
And heaving on the heavings of her breast,
The while the thoughts rose in her eyes like stars,
Rising and setting in the blue of night.
'I had a cousin once,' the lady said,
'Who brooding sat, a melancholy owl,
Among the twilight branches of his thoughts.
He was a rhymèr, and great knights he spoiled,
And daisies saved, and giants slew in verse.
He died in youth; his heart held a dead hope,
As holds the wretched west the sunset's corpse,
Spit on, insulted by the brutal rains.
He went to his grave, nor told what man he was.
He was unlanguage, like the earnest sea,
Which strives to gain an utterance on the shore,
But ne'er can shape unto the listening hills,
The lore it gathered in its awful age;
The crime for which 'tis lashed by cruel winds
To shrieks, mad spoomings to the frightened stars;
The thought, pain, grief, within its labouring heart.
To fledge with music, wings of heavy noon,
I'll sing some verses that he sent to me."

These verses describe three girls—the first, queenly and proud; the second, saintly and pure; the third, joyous and sunny. The lady continues:—

"My dazzling panther of the smoking hills,
When the hot sun hath touched their loads of dew,
What strange eyes had my cousin, who could thus
(For you must know I am the first o' the three
That pace the gardens of his memory)
Prefer before the daughter of great earls,
This gidget, shining in her golden hair,
Haunting him like a gleam or happy thought;
Or her, the last, up whose cheeks blushes went
As thick and frequent as the streamers pass
Up cold December nights. True, she might be
A dainty partner in the game of lips,
Sweet'ning the honeymoon; but what, alas!
When red-hot youth cools down to iron man?
Could her white fingers close a helmet up,
And send her lord unknissed away to field,
Her heart striking with his arm in every blow?
Would joy rush through her spirit like a stream,
When to her lips he came with victory back,
Acclaims and blessings on his head like crowns,
His mouth'd wounds brave trumpets in his praise,
Drawing huge shoals of people, like the moon,
Whose beauty draws the solemn-noised seas?
Or would his bright and lovely sanguine-stains
Scare all the coward blood into her heart,
Leaving her cheeks as pale as lily-leaves?"

And at his great step would she quail and faint,
And pay his seeking arms with bloodless swoon?
My heart would leap to greet such coming lord,
Eager to meet him, tiptoe on my lips."

"This cousin loved the lady Constance; did
The Lady Constance love her cousin, too?"

"Ay, as a cousin. He woo'd me, Leopard mine,
I spured him with a jest; for there are men
Whose sinews stiffen 'gainst a knitted brow,
Yet are unthreaded, loosened by a sneer,
And their resolve doth pass as doth a wave:
Of this sort was my cousin."

"Who'd leap in the chariot of my heart,
And seize the reins, and wind it to his will,
Must be of other stuff, my cub of lad;
White honour shall be like a plaything to him,
Borne lightly, a pet falcon on his wrist;
One who can feel the very pulse of the time,
Instant to act, to plunge into the strife,
And with a strong arm hold the rearing world.
In costly chambers hushed with carpets rich,
Swept by proud beauties in their whistling silks,
Mars' plait shall smooth to sweetness on his brow;
His mighty front whose steel hung back the sun,
When horsed for battle, shall bend above a hand
Laid like a lily in his tawny palm,
With such a grace as takes the gazet's eye.
His voice that shivered the mad trumpet's blare,—
A new-raised standard to the reeling field,—
Shall know to tremble at a lady's ear,
To charm her blood with the fine touch of praise,
And as she listens—steal away the heart.
If the good gods do grant me such a man,
More would I date upon his trenched brows,
His coal-black hair, proud eyes, and scornful lips,
Than on a gallant, curled like Absalom,
Cheek'd like Apollo, with his luted voice."

"Canst tell me, Sir Dark-eyes,
Is't true what these strange-thoughted poets say,
That hearts are tangled in a golden snare?
That brave cheeks pale before a queenly brow?
That mail'd knees bend beneath a lighted eye?
That trickling tears are deadlier than swords?
That with our full-mooned beauty we can slave
Spirits that walk time, like the travelling sun,
With sunset glories girt around his loins?
That love can thrive upon such dainty food
As sweet words, showering from a rosy lip,
As sighs, and smiles, and tears, and kisses warm?"

The page replies, as might be expected,
that

"More worlds of wealth gleam in an upturned eye,
Than in the rich heart of the miser sea."

Stern hearts, close barred against a wanton world,
Have had their gates burst open by a kiss."

If ye are fair,
Mankind will crowd around you, thick as when
The full-faced moon sits silver on the sea,
The eager waves lift up their gleaming heads,
Each shouldering for her smile."

This dangerous parley advances into more
personal details, in which the lady, divining
that the page speaks from the prompting of
keen experience, asks him—

"My lustrous Leopard, hast thou been in love?
The page's dark face flush'd the hue of wine
In crystal goblet stricken by the sun;
His soul stood like a moon within his eyes,
Suddenly orb'd; his passionate voice was shook
By trembles into music. 'Thou I love.'
'Thou!' and the lady, with a cruel laugh,
(Each silver throb went through him like a sword,)
Flung herself back upon her fringed couch,
From which she rose upon him like a queen,
She rose and stabbed him with her angry eyes!"

The poor boy is dismissed with a torrent
of fierce invective. When he is gone a re-
action takes place in the breast of his mistress,
which is thus finely described:—

"The lady sank again into her couch,
Panting and flushed; slowly she paled with thought;
When she looked up the sun had sunk an hour,
And one round star shook in the orange west.
The lady sighed, 'It was my father's blood
That bore me, as a red and wrathful stream
Bears a shed leaf. I would recall my words,
And yet I would not.
Into what angry beauty rushed his face!
What lips! what splendid eyes! 'twas pitiful
To see such splendours ebb in water woe.
His eyes half-won me. Tush! I am a fool;
The blood that purples in these azure veins,
Rich'd with its long course through a hundred ears,
Were fouled and muddied if I stooped to him.
My father loves him for his free wild wit;
I for his beauty and sun-lighted eyes.
To bring him to my feet, to kiss my hand,
Had I it in my gift, I'd give the world,
Its panting fire-heart, diamonds, veins of gold;
Its rich strands, oceans, belts of cedared hills,
Whence summer smells are struck by all the winds.
But whether I might lance him through the brain
With a proud look,—or whether sternly kill

Him with a single deadly word of scorn,—
Or whether yield me up,
And sink all tears and weakness in his arms,
And strike him blind with a strong shock of joy—
Alas! I feel I could do each and all.
I will be kind when next he brings me flowers,
Plucked from the shining forehead of the morn,
Ere they have oped their rich cores to the bee.
His wild heart with a ringlet will I chain,
And o'er him I will lean me like a heaven,
And feed him with sweet looks and dew-soft words,
And beauty that might make a monarch pale,
And thrill him to the heart's core with a touch;
Smile him to Paradise at close of eve,
To hang upon my lips in silver dreams."

The vivid power of this episode, admirable
as it is, cannot blind us to the incongruity of
the relation in which the two actors stand
to each other, and to the merely physical
character of the love portrayed. Indeed, all
the love which Mr. Smith delineates is of
this description; and the fervour of his
passion occasionally leads him into a warmth
of expression which is not in the best taste.
There is too much of the Cleopatra in his
Earl's daughter to be accepted after the
higher natures with which our best poetry
has familiarised us. Contrasted with Tenny-
son's 'Princess' how poorly she shows, de-
spite her bold spirit and fiery eloquence! Mr.
Smith would, indeed, do well to weigh the
purpose and fine moral tone of the
laureate's poem against his 'Life Drama,' and
ask himself how much is to be learned from
it, how much of the best wisdom of the heart
is insinuated under that most charming story,
and how little to better either heart or head
is couched within his own? If he is to win
the poet's crown he must enrich his writings
with the treasures of deliberate thought and
refined feeling, as well as with the flashing
gems of fancy. He has, moreover, to erad-
icate a vein of coarseness which shows itself
through some of his best passages, and which
will cost him much care to subdue. Nature
has done much for him, and he is sure to
find admirers more zealous than discreet—
admirers who will extol his very faults. But
he will be untrue to his own great gifts if he
does not keep his eye upon higher aims than
any he has yet attained, and subject himself
to that rigorous cultivation which alone can
enable him to achieve true fame. From the
youth of twenty-one, which we understand is
Mr. Smith's age, what may we not expect,
when already he has achieved so much?

A Synopsis of the Mollusca of Great Britain. By William Eelford Leach, M.D. Van Voerst.

THIS is a volume of fragmentary papers by
Dr. Leach, written previous to the year 1820,
and now edited by John Edward Gray,
Ph.D., F.R.S., &c., Keeper of the Zoological
Department of the British Museum. In
days of yore the act of editing a dead friend's
manuscripts was esteemed as a sacred office,
one requiring for its performance a thorough
and conscientious preparation. To edit was
to revise, correct, explain, and annotate;
when requisite, to select and even expunge,
always with a gentle hand and careful judg-
ment. In these days of railway speed and
railway mutilation, to edit is too often to
write one man's name in front of another
man's book, and to bestow little or no trouble
upon the text. It is now deemed possible, in
accordance with our modern method, to edit
a book without perusing its contents at all,
and consequently at once to save and to gain
time; for, whilst the latter office devolves
upon the patient and enduring reader, the
performer of the editorial functions can be

employing his hours upon more profitable
occupations. A mortal to whom composition,
or literary labour in any shape, is a bore or
a difficulty, can thus, by mere force of editing,
hold a prominent place in the halls of author-
dom. In matters of science it is usual,
indeed, that the manuscript edited should, at
any rate, have been intended for publication.
To ascertain whether this was the writer's
will and wish necessarily demands some little
inquiry. An inspection of the volume before
us leads to the surmise that even this last
and very reasonable condition is henceforth
to be abolished, and when the next edition of
'Johnson's Dictionary,' just announced in
the advertising columns of the 'Edinburgh
Review' to be in preparation under the
guardianship of Dr. R. G. Latham, the most
brilliant of British philologists, appears, we
shall look for a new explanation of the word
'editor,'—one something to this effect, "He
who prints another man's rough notes jumb-
led together and un-annotated," with refer-
ence, "Gray, Ed. Leach. Moll. 1852."

Any student of natural history, whose at-
tention has been devoted to other tribes than
shell-fish, must have contemplated with
wonder the changes of name endured year
after year by the orderly and unoffending
army of cockles and periwinkles marshalled
in the galleries of the British Museum. How
surprised and delighted must he have been
at the evidences of rapid progress and speedy
advance towards perfect order thus mani-
fested! What a contrast would he not re-
cognise in these slow-crawling snails as com-
pared with more agile assemblages of orga-
nized beings! A search for the register of
their christenings, with full particulars of
character, parentage, and sponsors, would,
we fear, in too many instances prove but vain,
and far too often the bearer of a strange and
unprinted appellation would turn out on close
inspection to be some well-known old friend,
whose generic and specific titles, as recognised
by the world of zoologists elsewhere, had been
ignored by the despotic Adam who names
the beasts in the Russell-street paradise. A
vague impression that not a few of the pecu-
liar museum denominations had been be-
queathed by the learned and ingenious Leach,
and a fancy that if such were the case, some
good reason might be discovered for the deed,
however inconvenient or apparently unscien-
tific, led us to open with much curiosity the
pages of this Synopsis. We will not trust
ourselves with detailing the result. We
entertain too high an opinion of Leach's
merits to suppose for a moment that such a
volume would have been issued by the author
of the miscellaneous papers of which it is
composed. Dr. Gray calls the deed "an act
of justice;" as if his eminent predecessor
were a malefactor, and he the executioner.

We really feel anxious to know what could
have suggested to Dr. J. E. Gray such an
act of friend-murder as this. At the same
time we are calmly convinced that he has
done the deed with the very best intentions.
Indeed, we have heard it rumoured, that in
order to confirm himself in the belief he evi-
dently entertains of having rendered an in-
valuable service to his predecessor's memory,
he was induced, very lately, to visit the
American spirit-rappers, and to seek a con-
ference with the edited spirit. The following
is probably as correct an outline of the con-
versation that passed on this memorable
occasion as the book before us is of Leach's
system. The ghost being summoned, and the

rap having duly announced its presence, a preliminary inquiry is whispered, "Is not the British Museum the most perfect of human institutions?" The alphabet is scanned over; at the letter Y, rap; E, rap again; and S, rap the third. The reply is perfectly satisfactory, and triumphantly appealed to by the shrewd American female, who shows our dead friends and relatives at half-a-guinea a-head. Then question the second: "Is not the zoological department of the British Museum the most perfect of arrangement?" Same result. Question the third: "Is not the chief of the zoological department the most eminent of philosophers?" Dead silence. The medium insinuates that the question had best be repeated. The letters seem to come up at random, w—e—r—s, &c. The learned inquirer suggests, that as the spirits are admitted to spell badly sometimes, Dr. Leach (who, however, was a good speller, often of very hard words, during his lifetime) probably intends to quiz his friend in the flesh, and say "versatile." The medium is doubtful, and proposes that the question should be repeated in a fresh form. "Who is the eminent chief of the, &c.?" Answer, D—right; O—right; quite enough so far, evidently the beginning of the word "Doctor." "Will the spirit be so kind as to spell the gentleman's name?" asks the medium, politely. Rap—rap—i. e., yes. "G—r—u—y!" The medium is radiant. Then is the momentous inquiry mentally put by the illustrious chief himself, "Is not Dr. Leach delighted with what Dr. Gray has done?" An awful silence. Question repeated. The learned inquirer is suddenly electrified by a supernatural rap over the knuckles, the tables are turned, and the exhibition concludes.

On the Lessons in Proverbs. By Richard Chenevix Trench, Professor of Divinity, King's College. John W. Parker and Son.

THERE are many works on national proverbs, and literary men have formed collections of these popular sayings, in various languages, but no systematic attempt has been made by any English author to analyze and classify them, or to deal with the philosophy of the subject. In a series of five lectures, delivered at various times, Professor Trench has somewhat supplied this deficiency. He treats of the form and generation of proverbs, of the poetry, wit, or wisdom contained in them, of their morality, of their theology, and the comparative nature of those of different countries. Under these heads many curious and interesting topics are discussed. Of the importance of the knowledge and study of proverbs much is well said in the opening lecture:—

"The fact that they please the people, and have pleased them for ages,—that they possess so vigorous a principle of life, as to have maintained their ground, ever new and ever young, through all the centuries of a nation's existence,—nay, that many of them have pleased not one nation only, but many, so that they have made themselves an home in the most different lands,—and further, that they have, not a few of them, come down to us from remotest antiquity, borne safely upon the waters of that great stream of time, which has swallowed so much beneath its waves,—all this, I think, may well make us pause, should we be tempted to turn away from them with anything of indifference or disdain.

"And then further, there is this to be considered, that some of the greatest poets, the profoundest philosophers, the most learned scholars, the most

genial writers in every kind, have delighted in them, have made large and frequent use of them, have bestowed infinite labour on the gathering and elucidating of them. In a fastidious age, indeed, and one of false refinement, they may go nearly or quite out of use among the so-called upper classes. No gentleman, says Lord Chesterfield, or 'No man of fashion,' as I think is his exact word, 'ever uses a proverb.' And with how fine a touch of nature Shakespeare makes Coriolanus, the man who with all his greatness is entirely devoid of all sympathy for the people, to utter his scorn of them in scorn of their proverbs, and of their frequent employment of these:

"Hang 'em!
They said they were an hungry, sighed forth proverbs;—
That, hunger broke stone walls; that, dogs must eat;
That, meat was made for mouths; that, the gods sent not
Corn for the rich men only;—with these shreds
They vented their complainings."

Coriolanus, Act I. Sc. 1.

"But that they have been always dear to the true intellectual aristocracy of a nation, there is abundant evidence to prove. Take but these three names in evidence, which though few, are in themselves an host. Aristotle made a collection of proverbs; nor did he count that he was herein doing ought unworthy of his great reputation, however some of his adversaries may have made this a charge against him. He is said to have been the first who did so, though many afterwards followed in the same path. Shakespeare loves them so well, that besides often citing them, and innumerable covert allusions, rapid side glances at them, which we are in danger of missing unless at home in the proverbs of England, several of his plays, as *Measure for Measure*, *All's well that ends well*, have popular proverbs for their titles. And Cervantes, a name only inferior to Shakespeare, has not left us in doubt in respect of the affection with which he regarded them. Every reader of *Don Quixote* will remember his squire, who sometimes cannot open his mouth but there drop from it almost as many proverbs as words. I might name others who held the proverb in honour—men, who though they may not attain to these first three, are yet deservedly accounted great; as Plautus, the most genial of Latin poets, Rabelais and Montaigne, the two most original of French authors; and how often Fuller, whom Coleridge has styled the wittiest of writers, justifies this praise in his witty employment of some old proverb; nor can any thoroughly understand and enjoy *Hudibras*, no one but will miss a multitude of its keenest allusions, who is not thoroughly familiar with the proverbial literature of England."

On the definition of a proverb some curious discussion is raised. A French writer, the Jesuit Bonhours, has called proverbs the sentences of the common people, and sentences the proverbs of better classes—"Les proverbes sont les sentences du peuple, et les sentences sont les proverbes des honnêtes gens." But who will define where proverbs end and more formal sentences begin? It has been said that three things go to the making of a proverb—shortness, sense, and salt, qualities analogous to those which Martial long ago described as essential to a good epigram:—

"Omne epigramma sit instar apis: sit aculeus illi,
Sint sua mella, sit et corporis exiguus."

"Three things must epigrams, like bees, have all—
A sting, and honey, and a body small."

Mr. Trench thinks that the description of a proverb with its triple s errs both in defect and in excess;—in defect, as omitting the most essential characteristic of a proverb, popularity, acceptance or adoption by the people; and in excess the definition is faulty, as making brevity so primary an element. Examples are given of proverbs, not very short, but they are usually in as few words as can carry their meaning. Popularity the author considers the most essential quality of all, and indeed the explanation of the word is thus

given, "one who uses such a saying, does so *pro verbo*; he employs for and instead of his own individual word, this more general word which is every man's:"—

"The proverb has in fact the same advantage over the word now produced for the first time, which for present currency and value has the recognised coin of the realm over the rude unstamped ore newly dug up from the mine. This last may possess an equal amount of fineness; but the other has been stamped long ago, has already passed often from man to man, and found free acceptance with all: it inspires therefore a confidence which the ruder metal cannot at present challenge."

At the same time these current coins of the republic of letters must have had their origin once, and have gradually won their way into popular acceptance and use. New sayings are also constantly added to the stock of established sentences, of which examples are given in the present work. The comparison of the proverbs of different nations affords remarkable illustrations of national character and usages. There is no difficulty in perceiving the native place of many of these sayings:—

"Thus our own, *Make hay while the sun shines*, is truly English, and could have had its birth only under such variable skies as ours,—not certainly in those southern lands where, during the summer time at least, the sun always shines. In the same way there is a fine Cornish proverb in regard of obstinate wrongheads, who will take no counsel except from calamities, who dash themselves to pieces against obstacles, which with a little prudence and foresight they might have avoided. It is this: *He who will not be ruled by the rudder must be ruled by the rock*. It sets us at once upon some rocky and wreck-strewn coast; we feel that it could never have been the proverb of an inland people. *Do not talk Arabic in the house of a Moor*,—that is, because there thy imperfect knowledge will be detected at once,—this we should confidently affirm to be Spanish, wherever we met it. *Big and empty, like the Heidelberg tun*, could have its home only in Germany; that enormous vessel, known as the Heidelberg tun, constructed to contain nearly 300,000 flasks, having now stood empty for hundreds of years. As regards too the following, *Not every parish priest can wear Dr. Luther's shoes*, we could be in no doubt to what people it appertains. Neither could there be any mistake about this solemn Turkish proverb: *Death is a black camel which kneels at every man's gate*, in so far at least as that it would be at once ascribed to the East."

It is so far honourable to human nature that the majority of proverbs convey lessons of wisdom, justice, and morality. But there are also others of a different tone and tendency, on which the following remarks are made:—

"I would not of course in the least deny that immoral proverbs, and only too many of them, exist. For if they are, as we have claimed for them to be, the genuine transcript of what is stirring in the hearts, and uttering itself by the lips, of men, then, since there is cowardice, untruth, selfishness, unholiness, profaneness there, how should they be wanting here? The world is not so consummate an hypocrite as the entire absence of all such would imply. There will be proverbs merely selfish, as our own: *Every one for himself, and God for us all*; or this Dutch: *Self's the man*; or more shamelessly selfish and cynical still, as the French: *Better a grape for me, than two figs for thee*; or such as express doubt and disbelief in the existence of any high moral integrity anywhere, as *Every man has his price*; or assume that poor men can scarcely be honest, as *It is hard for an empty sack to stand straight*; or take it for granted that every man would cheat every other if he could, as the French: *Count after your father*; or find cloaks and apologies for sin, as the German: *Once is never*; or such as would imply that the evil of a

sin lay not in its sinfulness, but in the outward disgrace annexed to it, as the Italian: *A sin concealed is half forgiven*. Or again there will be proverbs dastardly and base, as this Spanish: *Draw the snake from its hole by another man's hand*; put, that is, another to the peril from which you shrink yourself;—or more dastardly still, 'scoundrel maxims,' as an old English poet has called them; as for instance, that one which is acted on only too often: *One must howl with the wolves*; in other words, when a general cry is raised against any, it is safest to join it, lest one be supposed to sympathise with its object; one must howl with the wolves, that one may not be hunted by them. In the whole circle of proverbs I know no baser one, nor more dastardly than this. And yet who will say that he has never traced in himself the cowardly temptation to obey it? And there will be, of which I shall spare you any examples, proverbs wanton and impure; and not merely proverbs thus earthly and sensual, but devilish; such as some of those Italian on revenge which I quoted in my second lecture.

"But still these immoral proverbs, rank weeds among the wholesome corn, are comparatively rare. In the minority with all people, they are immeasurably in the minority with most. The fact is not a little worthy of our note. Surely there lies in it a solemn testimony, that however men may and do in their conduct continually violate the rule of right, yet these violations are ever felt to be such, inwardly confessed not to be the law of man's life, but the transgressions of the law; and thus, stricken as with a secret shame, and paying an unconscious homage to the majesty of goodness, they do not presume to raise themselves into maxims, nor with all their frequency pretend to claim recognition as abiding standards of action."

We have quoted enough to indicate the topics of Professor Trench's lectures, and his manner of dealing with his subject. The book is full of curious and instructive matter, and suggestive of much useful study of national character and language, and of the more general philosophy of human nature.

Australia Visited and Revisited; a Narrative of Recent Travels and Old Experiences in Victoria and New South Wales. By Samuel Mossman and Thomas Banister. Addey and Co.

THE year '51 was a period curiously pregnant of excitement both at home and abroad. While in Britain people of all nations were gathered together, with an interest never before experienced, to inspect a collected comparison of the products of the world's industry, at her antipodes the settlers were suddenly diverted from their quiet pastoral occupations to a scene of feverish bustle, by the discovery of age-accumulated washings and chippings of gold. The excitement in both cases has been productive of results greater than the most sanguine could have anticipated. The advancement in the industrial appliances of handicraft still progresses; and the earth still opens out her long-hidden stores of precious metal with increasing plenty. That the bulk of this treasure should have turned up in a beautiful and extensive colony, already chosen for the relief of our over-peopled country, seems almost like an interposition of Providence; and truly enough is it attracting to a land of fruitful enterprise many deserving families, who in the fulness of competition at home, have striven in vain for more than the hardest subsistence. To those especially who may be tempted thither the volume before us will be an extremely valuable companion. It is not the lamentation or rhapsody of a gold-digger's luckless or thrifty experience, but the sound contem-

plative comment of a looker-on. It is the unprejudiced narrative of a journey performed by two observant and right-hearted travellers who were previously well acquainted with the country, and who have been cautious in bringing the details of their adventures to bear with the most instructive and practical views, not in reference to the gold districts only, but also to cattle and sheep stations.

It happened that Messrs. Mossman and Banister left England on this expedition in the year '51, only a short time before the news of the gold discoveries in Australia reached us; and great was their astonishment, on arriving at Port Phillip to hear that the discovery was seven months old, and that the rich ore had developed itself in such large quantities as to attract diggers and washers from all parts of the continent. A pilot boat was the first to push off with the astounding intelligence:—

"The pilot was accompanied by three gentlemen, settlers in the vicinity of the pilot-station, who had come on board to see if they could engage servants. These gentlemen, you may suppose, were eagerly listened to by us all for a relation of the astounding facts. They stated that in the midst of their pasture-lands they had discovered incalculable treasure. That gold, the reputed source of all evil, the universally-coveted metal, was strewn in abundance around them. They had only to dig, and wash, and blow away the debris of the mountains, and the glittering spangles appeared before them. In the rocky clefts shepherds had found masses of even a hundred pounds weight; and granules had been picked up in the streets of Melbourne by children. Their flocks and herds had been cropping the very grass which grew upon the 'gold fields;' and they knew it not until now. They had been ploughing and harrowing the auriferous soil; sowing grain upon it, and reaping the golden harvest above, without perceiving the gold soil below. Nay, they had even been building dwelling-houses and bridges upon its rocky matrix without finding it. So easily and plentifully did it come to the hand of the digger, that it bore the aspect of having only then sprung into existence from the land; or that it had been scattered there within the last few years through some mysterious agency, instead of carrying along with it the geological fact that its veins are coeval with the primary rocks."

"As the day advanced, we were boarded by the port officer and other officials, who went through their business in an off-hand manner that was quite delightful, compared to the fusty old routine of the port of London. These gentlemen confirmed every thing we had heard of the recent discovery; and our vessel was soon afterwards besieged by the townspeople, on the look-out for servants and mechanics. In their conversations with our 'tween-deck and steerage passengers, they dwelt less eloquently upon the abundance of this new product; and several earnestly dissuaded them, with great truth, not to attempt proceeding to the gold mines without some colonial experience. They represented the gold-seeker's life as surrounded with no common hardships; that it was only fit for the old 'bushmen' of the colony, who were inured to the life. It was worse than toiling from morn to night at the hardest roadside drudgery in England; and the man unaccustomed to hard labour would sink under it. Besides, it was more or less a lottery; for although many had been fortunate in collecting large quantities, yet the majority of the diggers made little more than an ordinary living, after the expense of provisions, which were dear at the mines, had been taken into account. No one, however, was inclined to engage until they got to Melbourne, and ascertained the state of affairs; so there was a general move on shore soon after breakfast by the majority of the passengers."

The life and bustle the travellers suddenly encountered on their arrival at Melbourne is told with amusing interest. No time was lost

in starting with the treasure-seekers for Mount Alexander:—

"On the road we had been joined by an acquaintance of our sickly companion, an elderly man, who had formerly possessed considerable means; but fortune had not been favourable, and he was now proceeding to the diggings with a party to court her smiles; he was a most pleasant man for the road, he seemed to know and be known to every one. He was the man for the occasion; and with his assistance a capital supper was provided for us at the 'Robert Burns,' of which, however, our sick friend was too unwell to partake. Rest was the best thing for him; so amidst all the noise and confusion, he went to his bed to seek that rest of which he was in such need. Poor fellow! he must have had a miserable night of it; for the floor of the room was covered with people glad to get under cover at any charge that might be demanded. And every room in the house was the same; there must have been several hundred people on the premises. After seeing our horses fed and stabled, we had some supper; and having secured, as we thought, a shake-down, fell asleep upon the sofa. It was well that we did so; for when we awoke for our bed, and saw the sort of thing offered, we preferred taking our chance at one of the bivariate fires not far distant, than be exposed to the horrors of a crowded room and a drunken atmosphere. The night was fine, and, though rather cold, with our cloaks and blankets we managed to make it out famously; and after a good wash, at early dawn we were ready to proceed on our journey."

At the diggings the yield appears to have been fully equal to all that was reported of it. The exciting traffic to and fro rendered the vicinity like the approaches to a fair. Though situated in the midst of a timbered country, so many anxious adventurers were passing and re-passing that all verdure had disappeared, and the trees were bebrowned with dust:—

"As we descended the range, following the bed of the creek, in which there was now no water, the abandoned diggings were very numerous; those who had been at work had been driven away for the present. As soon, however, as there was water, they would recommence their labours; and from what we have since heard, the most extraordinary success attended them. Proceeding in the same direction for a mile or so, we came to where the valley widens, and where the labours of the people had been prodigious. Enormous holes had been sunk in the bottom of the valley, and on the sides of the hills not a stone was left unturned. Though there were still many men about, yet the greater part of them had been driven away from the want of water. At these dry diggings, the discomforts of the diggers were enhanced by the great distance they had to go for water. A good wash was a luxury they rarely enjoyed; and few of them understood retiring to rest. In fact, these ordinary attentions to the toilet were of little avail to protect them from the dust blown about in all directions by the wind. So far, allowances are to be made for the dry-diggers. Inside and outside their tents and gunyas, every thing was of the same dingy, dusty hue. Even the victuals could not be protected from the palpable powder, which we felt by the sand crunching amongst the chops between our teeth; and yet we must qualify our judgment of these discomforts by stating, that they did not appear much greater than those endured by the Irish labourer, who is sifting lime or sand in England for a shilling or eighteen pence a-day. Our estimate of the discomforts of a gold-digger's occupation are those which would be endured by a person unaccustomed to manual labour. Fatigue, hardship, and discomfort, under these circumstances, are entirely comparative. What the brawny-armed navigator would consider merely ordinary work at the diggings, the slender-limbed office-man would account frightful labour. And so the hod-man who lives amongst dust and lime, swallowing the dry particles, and allowing his clothes to drop off his back hardened by their

amalgamation, would find no fault with the discomforts of a gold-digger's life. He would be as much at home lying down in his dirty clothes for weeks together, in a tent or bark gunya, as he was at home on his straw pallet in his mud cabin. Place a man, however, in the same situation, who has been accustomed to all the artificial manipulations of the toilet, with whom such habits have become a second nature, and then the loss of the ordinary comforts of civilised life cannot even compensate for the golden rewards of his dirty labour. Hence, in judging of the amount of privation which the gold-seekers undergo in Australia, and of the hardships they describe, we should be guided by the stamina of the men and the former habits of the writers.

"In our perambulations down the valley of the creek we saw a fine young man—the son of a neighbouring settler we were told, who had been accustomed to take charge of stock upon a cattle-station—at the bottom of a hole digging and pitching up the earth; he was in a dreadful state of perspiration, when, resting for a moment, he looked up to his brother, and exclaimed, in a most dismal tone, 'Oh, Frederick, this is dreadful!—what a change it is from our pleasant life at home!' Although accustomed to what is called a rough life in the bush, even this young man felt the toils of a gold-digger's occupation more than he could bear. What must not those feel who have proceeded thither fresh from the towns and cities in the mother country, arriving on the ground without the slightest experience of what colonial roughings are? If the clerk from a banking-house or a merchant's office is inclined to lay down his pen and take to handling the pickaxe and shovel as a gold-digger, we do not say nay, provided he marches to the field of operation with the requisite physical energy and habits necessary to encounter the hardships attending this novel pursuit. The extent, however, to which these qualifications will be taxed in such a sphere, few individuals who have been unaccustomed to hard labour are aware of. And it is a great and mighty change to the office-man from any of the large cities of the United Kingdom, to give up all his comforts and amusements for this rude life in the mountains of Australia, even though they be strewn with gold. Many, we are certain, will wish themselves again in 'Old England.' However, in this matter it is useless to advise; for the love of gold will make men encounter a vast deal more than the fatigue of procuring it at the diggings.

"A hole sixteen feet deep was pointed out to us from which one hundred and fifty pounds weight of gold had been taken out by one man of the name of Darcy. This statement was confirmed by the Commissioner with whom he had deposited the gold, valued at upwards of 7000*l.* sterling. Other instances were mentioned where enormous sums, such as 10,000*l.* worth of the precious metal, had been obtained by parties of four and six from similar holes, eight, sixteen, and eighteen feet deep, where they came upon the golden earth. The luck of such men made others almost mad. But the severe labour and exposure, the illness and bad fortune some had to endure and put up with, checked the enthusiasm of many, although the general success kept up the mania. All persons in this locality were doing well; none had been unsuccessful in procuring more or less of the gold. The surface-diggings were very rich, even to the summit of the hills; and as much as 6*l.* a-day per man had been obtained. So easily was it found, that we picked out some specimens from the root of a tree, which, in its fall, had torn up much earth: the roots of this tree had been well picked; but there was some gold still left."

Avoiding the diggings, our travellers now commenced their journey across the south-east corner of the continent to Sydney, a distance of 590 miles, and we dwell with interest on the following pleasing picture of life at a sheep station:—

"Through this description of forest-land we pursued our way pleasantly. The day was clear and

sunny, such as you can find in Australia two hundred out of the three hundred and sixty-five. As we cantered along the bush track, the riding was smooth and agreeable, and the road felt soft and easy for the horses' feet. Every now and then we scared flocks of the ground-parakeet, feeding by the way-side as plentifully as sparrows in England, many of them not much larger, and all of the most brilliant plumage; while overhead the larger parrots and cockatoos were wheeling round and round amongst the trees, and breaking the stillness of the forest with their harsh and unmusical screams. The gorgeous livery of these feathered denizens of the Australian bush are now familiar to the many; but this is surpassed by the splendour of the insect creation. As we brushed past a thicket of shrubs in blossom, a cloud of butterflies and beetles on the wing would dazzle in the sunbeams like a shower of gems, and then settle on the honied sweets of flowers scarcely less brilliant in hue. Everywhere—around, above, and below—were objects to feast the sense of sight upon.

"After a two hours' smart ride we entered a quiet glade, through which ran a small clear brook. As we stopped to allow our horse to moisten his lips, and take a draught of the cooling beverage ourselves, we heard in the distance the tinkling of a sheep-bell. Guided by the sound, we soon came on a flock of sheep quietly feeding on the brow of a hill. At a short distance from them stood the shepherd, tranquilly smoking his pipe, and attending to his charge, as if there was no such thing as a gold-mine within many thousand miles. As we approached him at a walking pace, we could not but contemplate his peaceful occupation, so much in accordance with the stillness of the Australian wilderness, and forming a contrast to the turmoil and labours of the gold-diggers whom we had just left. And yet an Australian shepherd is no gentle prim-clad Lubin, as described in the old pastorals, sitting with his crook and pipe, beguiling the fleeting hours by chanting some tuneful lay; more frequently you find him a long-bearded bronze-featured 'crawler,' as he is termed in the colony, clad in a blue serge shirt, fastened round the waist by a broad leather belt, with probably a pistol stuck into it; a musket over his shoulder instead of a crook, and smoking a short black pipe in lieu of trilling the musical reed.

"Upon inquiry we found that this flock of sheep belonged to the settler to whose station we were then proceeding, and the shepherd himself was one of his oldest servants, who had remained with him in spite of the great attractions of the diggings. He was a married man, his wife acting as hut-keeper. He had charge of a large flock of 3000 sheep which had formerly been two flocks, but his mate had left and gone to the diggings. As an inducement for him to remain, his master had doubled his wages, and he was then receiving fifty pounds a-year, beside rations for himself, his wife, and four children.

"As we approached the homestead we heard the lowing of kine, the bleating of sheep, and the homely bark of the dogs, which thrilled with a pleasing sensation through our wearied frame, while our good horse pricked up his ears and sniffed the air, as if he was sure there was a feed of corn at hand. Emerging from the forest, we came suddenly upon the head-station, with its house and out-offices built upon a small hill, at the foot of which was a running stream about ten yards wide; this stream we forded over a pebbly bed, with the horse up to his knees in water. A general whoop from all the live creation about announced our approach. Among barking dogs, crowing fowls, cackling geese, lowing cattle, and neighing horses, we made our way up to the house, where we found the proprietor standing at his open door, who cordially invited us to dismount and step in, after perusing a note of introduction which we presented to him from his agents in Melbourne.

"Apologising for the absence of his ostler, who had gone to the diggings, he led the way to a roughly-built but comfortable stable in the rear of the premises, where, between us, we managed to put up our tired horse snugly for the night. After

this he showed us to the strangers' bed-rooms, of which there were half-a-dozen in the house, and left us to indulge in refreshing ablutions, which, under the circumstances, was the most agreeable thing we could have. When we had finished, we were shown into a comfortably furnished parlour, where we were introduced to our host's wife, a lady-like personage, and his family, consisting of four boys and two interesting girls, all in their teens. Besides these, there were two gentlemen from a neighbouring station, who had come a distance of ten miles to drink tea with them. Altogether, a more homely, pleasant-looking family party you would not find in the oldest farm-house in England; and nowhere but in a gentleman-farmer's homestead would you find the same elegancies and comforts with which the room was furnished. Sofa, table, chairs, carpet, pianoforte, curtains decorating a French window opening upon a verandah,—every thing had the semblance of wealth and taste, which you might expect in the cities, but certainly not in the bush of Australia. Our host, although more than twelve years a tenant of the bush, had not lost any of the polished manners of a gentleman; and his children, brought up under the care of an amiable and accomplished mother, presented that decorum and obedience which betoken the well-bred family. Those who have read of the barbarous state in which the American squatter lives, from whom the appellation has been derived, as he squats down upon a piece of land in the backwoods, without paying fee or license,—are agreeably surprised when they witness the superior condition of the Australian squatter. Nay, in comparing these gentlemen with the sheep-farmers and graziers of the mother country, to whom they are more nearly allied, we must give them the preference in point of education and enterprise. This is not to be wondered at, however, when we inquire into the matter, for we find them composed principally of gentlemen who have retired from the learned and aristocratic professions. Doctors, lawyers, clergymen, military and naval officers, sons of wealthy merchants, who have gone with their savings or loans from the exchange or banking-houses, to invest in these colonial securities of sheep and cattle, as producing the staple commodities of wool and tallow, realising, with ordinary care and prudence, a safe and good interest for the money employed, besides filling up their time by a not unpleasant pursuit. Nine out of ten of these squatters are therefore merely amateur wool-growers and graziers, men who never bred a ewe or an ox in their lives before they set foot in Australia. No doubt they have gleaned sufficient knowledge of cattle-breeding and sheep-farming from books and other sources, to pursue either occupation in these colonies, but very few of them have been regularly bred to the business. The fact is, that a knowledge of the management of live stock in Australia is so easily acquired, that any educated man possessed of common shrewdness may be qualified in the course of twelve months to superintend a sheep or cattle station. So that, if you are desirous of establishing yourself as a squatter on the waste lands of Australia, it is of greater importance that you should go into the market with a heavy purse than with skill and experience.

"Of course, the general topic of conversation was concerning this wonderful gold discovery, and the probable effects it would have upon the pastoral interest. Our host and his neighbours complained of the high wages they were obliged to give, and the scarcity of labour to carry on the general business of their stations. At the same time, from being in the vicinity of the richest gold-field in the colony, they obtained more than recompensed them for these drawbacks, by the sale of their beef and mutton amongst the diggers. And luckily for them that the dry season at the diggings was the time of sheep-shearing throughout the colony, for they found no difficulty in getting shearers, although at an advance of one-half more wages than was given formerly. They were looking forward also to an extensive immigration from the mother country, to neutralise the effects of the

absorption of so much labour. Meantime all were reducing their flocks and herds, by sending their surplus stock to the boiling-down pots.

"Our conversation was interrupted by the appearance of tea, or rather supper; for although it is served up at six o'clock, it is the third and last meal of the day, and, like the other two, there is always animal food served with it. Late suppers are scarcely ever indulged in, not even in the towns. Excepting the dish of hot savoury mutton-chops, the tea-table of our hostess was perfectly orthodox. In the way of cups and saucers it displayed the newest pattern. It is only at the rudest stations in the far interior that tin is used instead of crockery. Upon our expressing our surprise at the comforts and elegancies which surrounded our host, he said his was but a humble mansion compared to many others in the bush, especially in the older colony of New South Wales; and whatever merit it possessed on the score of comfort and elegance was attributable to his amiable partner, who was the presiding genius over the homestead; for his duties took him away to the rougher occupations of the station. 'A sorry place indeed would it have been but for her,' was his warm ejaculation as she left the room. 'When we first settled down upon this spot it was a rough life for the hardest man to encounter, yet she was not deterred from facing it, even with a young family around her, although she never had experienced what is called country life before. The cheerful countenance with which she toiled through the drudgery of domestic occupations, was what often spurred me on to greater exertion, that I might be able to build a better covering for her and my children than a bark gunya. To us bushmen these are the ministering angels to all our comforts; and you will agree with me when you visit a station where they are not.'"

We must here make room for one more illustration of domestic womanly love and comfort:—

"At this spot 'the diggings' are upon private property; and the profit to the proprietor of the land is half the monthly license of 30s. from each person at work. We have mentioned that the fortunate possessor of this estate is Mr. Badgery; who, besides receiving this ample income from his land, realises large profits by supplying the diggers with butcher's meat and all sorts of necessaries from his store. In this he is assisted by Mrs. Badgery; a tidy, clever, bustling little woman, who, though probably never before accustomed to such an occupation, was, under the circumstances, quite equal to the task; in fact, what a wife should be, particularly in this young community—a helpmate to her husband. We heard an opinion of her, expressed loudly to himself, from a huge fellow who was leaning his heavy shoulders against the door-post, and watching her. 'Ah!' said he, 'that's what I call a *nugget* of a wife.'"

We had marked many more passages in the route for extract, but must confine ourselves to a few lines descriptive of the approach to Sydney:—

"After travelling fourteen miles along this uninteresting road, you are agreeably surprised by suddenly emerging into the Parramatta road, about six miles from Sydney, and opposite one of the most characteristic roadside-inns that we have seen in the country. Here, as we mingled amongst the pedestrians, horsemen, carts, and carriages, which gave life to this thoroughfare leading to the city of Sydney, we no longer supposed ourselves travelling in the land of gold and gum-trees, tea and damper. There was so much of what is called civilisation in the aspect of the people and the roadside scenery, so much that looked thoroughly English, that it required no great stretch of imagination for us to suppose ourselves suddenly conveyed to a turnpike-road in the mother country, instead of journeying along one at the antipodes. We became so strongly impressed with the fact that we were now approaching the seat of a great and refined community, that we felt ashamed of our rough appearance amongst the smartly dressed people who

passed us on their way to the city; therefore, after refreshing ourselves at one of the inns, we trimmed our exterior, which had grown to seed in the wilderness. As we trotted along the well-worn road, we were delighted with everything we saw and met by the wayside. Here were rows of neat suburban cottages,—there a stately mansion in the midst of a beautiful garden, which told of the residences of wealthy citizens, who had the means to retire from the bustle and dust of the city; again we passed comfortable-looking inns, with their swinging sign-posts; and the people we met looked at us with those uninquisitive glances which only come from the inhabitants of a large town."

This is but an anticipatory sketch of what may doubtless be said in time to come of many towns whose foundations are not yet laid. "There is a great future," say the authors, "for Australia and the Australians. And what an exhaustless field for the gold-seekers! The pursuit is but in its infancy. Among the mountain chains of this auriferous region are treasures untold to enrich generations to come; and if gold retains anything like its value throughout the nations of the earth, either as a standard currency or as an article of merchandise, here is the universal bank for the persevering and industrious to draw upon. Your draft upon its treasures is by a draft of water through the sparkling dust, and you sign your name with the point of your pick-axe." Only, be it observed, for the persevering and industrious. There is no rest for the wicked, and the sensual, and the idle. The colonists want men whom they may delight in receiving as husbands for their daughters, and women who may prove affectionate and trusty wives for their sons. To them—and God be praised, they are many—we commend this kindly and delightful book.

Nelly Armstrong; a Story of the Day. By the Author of 'Rose Douglas.' Bentley.

THIS is one of the best novels we have read for some time. It is not a mere book of amusement, but has good moral purpose, and contains useful practical lessons. The story is a sad but very simple one, such as too frequently occurs in real life, and has often been made the subject of fiction. A young country girl, piously brought up, leaves home, enters service in a town, meets with evil companions, is seduced, deserted, suffers extreme misery, loses her child, leads a life of sin, is saved by the kind exertions of the daughter of her former mistress and of a city missionary, is restored to peace of mind, but not to health of body, and dies of consumption at an early age. All this is the outline of an everyday passage of life, and such as has been described with almost tiresome frequency. But there is originality in the story of 'Nelly Armstrong,' in so far as the scenes and characters of the book are Scottish, and the national features and peculiarities of the tale are drawn and presented with admirable skill and effect. Instead of the girl coming to London, Edinburgh is to her 'the town' to which her desires and ambitions tempted her. Of life in the northern capital a very truthful picture is given, while the narrative, so far as connected with Nelly Armstrong's own family, presents equally faithful sketches of Scottish rural life. The very first scene in the book gives a specimen of national feeling, and also of the Doric dialect in which much of the dialogue of the tale is written:—

"And oh! Nelly, lassie, dinna forget us in that great town."

"Do you think I could, mother?" said the weeping girl.

"And mind to say your prayers night and morning, and to read your Bible, Nelly. And be dutiful to your mistress,—you ken what the apostle says, 'with good will doing service as to the Lord, and not to men.' We've let you have your ain way about this, Nelly, though your father and I wad hae liked better if you had ta'en a place nearer to hame; sae dinna let us hae cause to rue it."

"Oh, mother, I'm sae sorry now that the time's come; I wish I had never thoct o' a service there."

"It's ower late now, Nelly, to change your mind," said the mother with a quivering lip, "and there's the same God in Edinburgh as in Winstrealea. He'll no forget ye, my bairn, if ye put your trust in Him."

"The young girl's only answer was her sobs."

"And Nelly, dinna ye be ower fond o' making acquaintances in the town. You're a young, light-hearted thing, and ken little o' the evil ways o' the world; it wud break my heart, Nelly, if ye were to gang wrang."

"As the mother spoke, her hands busied themselves nervously and half unconsciously, in arranging the folds of her daughter's shawl."

"And Nelly, though I've sometimes found faul wi' ye for no being sae douce and steady as I wuld hae wished, it was a' for your gude, my bairn; I wuldna like ye to think I was hard on ye—such a young thing as you are—especially now that you're gaun to leave us."

Scottish readers will be amused with many points which Englishmen will find less intelligible, but we can see in such passages as the following much humour and force, in spite of the peculiarities of provincial idiom and of phrase. An old Scotch cook is venting her wrath against a poor half-pay Irish captain, with a slovenly wife and a large family, who had taken refuge for economy's sake in a village house where Betty was servant:—

"It was lamentable," she declared, "to see bairns sae possess wi' the spirit o' Satan—she couldna hae believed it o' them, if she hadna seen't. There they were rinnin about frae morning till night—and aye, in the places whaur they had nae business to be—no a bonnet on aye o' their heads, or a decent shoe on their feet, and their souls jist left to take care o' themselves. If that muckle senseless tawpie the mither, wha wore her best gown every day, till it was fitter for a tatie-bogle's back than a leddy's—set her up for a leddy!—wad mak their claise and darn their stockings, instead o' lying a' her time on the sofa reading a when prented lees, it wad be telling her. And if that lazy loon the father—a bonnie like sodger he wad make if the country needed him, his feeching, she trowed, wad be a' ahint a stane wa—wad learn his bairns, puir ill-guided things, their spelling and their carritch, instead o' daundering about the doors the hall morning smoking—it was like to scowfish folk—and drinking whiskey toddy a' the afternoon, he wad be mair respected."

The best part of the work is that where Mary Elliott, accompanied by the city missionary, goes in quest of Nelly among the streets and alleys, 'the wynds,' of the Old Town of Edinburgh. Here is an account of Blackfriars Wynd, a well-known locality in Edinburgh, which we quote as a fine piece of descriptive writing:—

"It is late in the afternoon in Blackfriars Wynd. All is in full activity there, though its busiest season is towards midnight. Then most of its inhabitants are astir—like nature's savage creatures, they prowl in the dark, and retire to their dens during the day to sleep. From the adjacent High-street and Cowgate rise the usual din and stir of busy life; carters bawling 'coal,' hawkers and fishwomen's cries mingled together, and the rattling and rumbling of vehicles of all sorts in bewildering confusion."

"It is a day in the latter end of sunny June. The sun verging towards the west streams lovingly

over the picturesque old city. The trees that fringe the ravine which separates the Old Town from the New, and adorn the grey castle rock, are all gay in their first unsullied greenness. Light and shadow are holding fantastic revels among the corners and archways, and even up among the steep roofs and chimneys of those lofty, gaunt buildings, whose numerous narrow windows look down on the busy bed of what was once in the olden time a still and sequestered loch. One side of the streets is sunny yet; but the shadows are fast lengthening. In the wynds it is twilight already. Those heavy, mouldering archways are always gloomy. Even in their youngest and palmiest days their recesses never saw the blithesome sun; and they have a damp, frowzy atmosphere peculiar to vaults, while those who traverse them might pass for the ghouls or spectres which haunt them.

"And yet, through these grim entries, have tripped beauty and high rank when royalty abode in old Holyrood. Down those dark, dreary staircases, stately visions have glided, and knightly spurs have clanked on the steps worn now by beggars and the vile of the earth; and proudly caparisoned steeds, and men-at-arms clad in buff and mail, have swept like a hail-storm through these wynds, and many a lordly battle-cry has echoed among them.

"Alas! the old pageantry has vanished long ago. Knight and lady and squire—the masque, the courtly revel, the song and dance, where are they now? Echo answers—'Where? The lady's bower, the baron's hall; nay, the proud archiepiscopal palace where princely prelates held high state, and rivalled even royalty itself—to what are they reduced?'"

"Lo! yonder come some of their inhabitants. Young girls, gaudily attired, are tripping up the wynd. Hark to their singing—it is a wild and licentious ditty suited for a bacchanal—to their loud and shrieking laughter! Does not your blood run cold as you listen? Look at their free, fantastic gestures—the flashing of their bold and impudent eyes! Oh! womanhood—womanhood, how art thou fallen! They vanish through the archway to the further streets, and mingling in the crowd, they bear pollution to the stream of life as it flows along.

"And here come others—the thief, the drunkard, the publican—poverty clad in loathsome rags—hunger, pale, emaciated, and hopeless, watching with famished eyes for the crumbs which fall from rich men's tables—oh! how scantily! Children young in years, old in misery; the lame, the halt, the blind, the withered in soul as in body.

"Oh! for an angel to move the waters! for that God-like voice of authority to exclaim as of old: 'Rise, and walk!' for such an outpouring of His Spirit as would rouse hundreds and thousands of his careless, professing followers to go forth as apostles and teachers into those regions of darkness and heathendom! 'Then would the wilderness become as a fruitful field; and the fruitful field be counted as a forest.'"

We have quoted enough to indicate the nature of the story, and also the spirit and style of the author. It is a book which the young may profitably read for the counsels and warnings which it contains, and from which heads of families may derive useful hints for the protection and happiness of those who are under their charge.

The Book of the Garden. By Charles McIntosh. Vol. I. Structural. With 1073 Illustrations. Blackwood and Sons.

GARDENING in its practical branches is the most ancient of all arts, and was also cultivated in very early times as an art of design and taste. The gardens of Solomon are described in Scripture, and those of the Kings of Babylon, Persia, and other Eastern nations, show the high state of perfection to which the art had attained in remote ages. The accounts

of the gardens of the Greeks and Romans are familiar to every classical scholar and reader of ancient history. With the exception of those contrivances which the unpropitious nature of less favoured climates has called forth, horticulture was probably as far advanced two thousand years ago as it is in the present day. It is chiefly in regard to glass-houses and the arrangements connected with artificial climate that modern gardening displays its superiority. Necessity has in this, as in other arts, proved the mother of invention. Some notices in Roman and even in Greek authors prove that hothouses were not unknown. Columella describes the trees of India as being made to flourish in Italy, and mentions the cucumber frames of Tiberius, which gave a supply almost all the year round. Seneca describes the common use of hot water "to force from the equinox of winter the lily bloom of spring." But it is from the development of art in more northern climes, and especially in our own country, that the triumphs of modern horticulture have sprung. The conservatories of Kew, of Chatsworth, and, we may soon add, of Sydenham, are works displaying higher art and skill than the hanging-gardens of Babylon, the paradises of Persia, or the gardens of Adonis. In his introduction, Mr. McIntosh gives a curious historical sketch of the art of gardening. After referring to the gardens of the ancients, he says, "during the dark ages gardening, like all other arts, languished," and then passes on to the days of the revival of learning and of the Reformation. We think that in this, as in other respects, what are called the dark ages are needlessly maligned. Whatever other evils may be charged to the monks of the middle ages, they cannot be accused of neglecting their gardens. Perhaps they attended more to utility than beauty, and their cultivation was directed rather to culinary and practical than æsthetic purposes; but many a lovely garden smiled within the precincts of the monasteries and nunneries of the dark ages. The Moors, too, in Spain, during the most barbarous periods of northern European history, displayed exquisite taste in gardening. In the beautiful Vega of Grenada, and under the shadow of the Alhambra, we have seen many a spot which, even after the desolation of centuries, retains traces of the Oriental grace and loveliness of the Moorish gardens of the middle ages. But passing on to more recent times, we come to the modern schools, whose influence is still apparent. Of the Dutch, French, and other styles, the author gives interesting descriptive notices. We are apt to treat with entire ridicule the stiff monotony of Dutch gardening; but Mr. McIntosh gives a plausible account of the prevalent national taste:—

"Such a style is, perhaps, better than any other adapted to the country—for there are no inequalities of surface upon which to exemplify an English garden; and to attempt producing undulation artificially would cause the overflowing of the lower parts with water in order to procure the material for elevation. We have frequently, however, seen attempts to effect this by the erection of immense brick domes, and covering them over with mould.

"The French style may be said to have arisen about the middle of the seventeenth century, during the luxurious reign of Louis XIV. In this reign the arts in France flourished, and that of gardening received a fresh impulse by his munificence and the talent of Le Notre, the most celebrated gardener of his time in Europe. Le Notre's style rapidly spread in all improving countries. It was, as will

be seen hereafter, adopted very extensively in Britain; and, strange to say, continued in great repute in this country fully half a century after the introduction of the English or natural style had been fully established. The celebrated gardens of Versailles constituted Le Notre's grandest effort, and are said by Bradley to be the sum of everything that has been done in gardening; while Agricola, a German author, says of them, that 'the sight of Versailles gave him a foretaste of Paradise.' Against these high encomiums, however, might be quoted condemnations as strong—though these latter must be taken with some modification, inasmuch as those who pronounced them were advocates for the natural style, then just coming into vogue. Thus Lord Kames says of these gardens, that they would 'tempt one to believe that nature was below the notice of a great monarch, and therefore monsters must be created for him, as being more astonishing productions;' and Hirschfeld looks upon them only as models of a particular class or character of garden. Gray the poet and Mr. Loudon, consider them imposing when filled with company; and Lord Byron says, that 'such symmetry is not fit for solitude.' Whoever has visited Versailles must be well aware that there is seldom solitude there; and also that no other style of garden would have been so well fitted to the ends in view.

"The English style was introduced into France in 1762, and embraced with a warmth more characteristic of the mania of imitation than of the genius of invention. Prior to the Revolution, many gardens were altered to the English style, chiefly by Blaikie, a native of East Lothian, long settled in France, and the Chevalier Jansen, an Englishman. Since that time many of the fine old French gardens have been demolished, and what is called the English style adopted; which, according to the ideas of most Frenchmen, as Blaikie observes, consists in abundance of crooked walks, an opinion in which too many Englishmen appear to concur."

In the history of English gardening it is gratifying to observe how much the names of our great poets are mixed up with the art. One of the earliest specimens of a natural style of laying out gardens was that of Pope at Twickenham, and Addison, at Bilton, near Rugby, set a similar example. The names of Hagley, the Leasowes, and many other classic spots, will occur in connexion with this remark. On the history of English gardening in recent years, and on the improvements in garden architecture, down to the days of Sir Joseph Paxton, interesting facts are mentioned.

Mr. McIntosh's first volume is entirely devoted to the structural department of his profession. The second will present the science and art of culture. Of the varied subjects coming under the structural part of gardening we can merely name some of the most prominent. After treating of the formation and arrangement of culinary and fruit-gardens in general, chapters are devoted to garden-walls, hothouse building, heating, ventilation, fruit-houses, plant-houses, pits and frames, miscellaneous garden structures, and details of construction. The concluding part of the volume relates to the laying out of flower gardens in every variety of style. On all these subjects it is sufficient to say that the author possesses a thorough knowledge, together with practical experience, such as few gardeners have had opportunity of attaining. The most recent experiments and inventions are here presented, while the well-matured results of the experience of past times are stated in plain and sensible language.

The volume is embellished by about thirty copper engravings, beautifully executed, and

above a thousand woodcuts, usefully and ornamentally illustrating the work. If, as we have every expectation, the second volume is presented with the same completeness as the first, 'The Book of the Garden' will long be a standard work on all departments of horticultural science and art, an encyclopedia of practical information, and, at the same time, a repertory of instructive and curious matter on the history and literature of the subject.

NOTICES.

The Cabinet Gazetteer. A Popular Exposition of the Countries of the World. By the author of 'The Cabinet Lawyer.' Longman and Co.

IN the present days of international enterprise and communication, a Gazetteer is a work in which the most recent information is an essential point. Former works of the same kind may not be wholly superseded, but they must be supplemented by new compilations. This new Gazetteer has the advantage of being able to give an authentic statement of the condition of many countries, especially of Europe and the Australian settlements, down to the commencement of 1853. In the statistics of England, France, and the United States, the results of the last three and nearly contemporary censuses of these countries have been embodied. For other countries the latest and best authorities have been consulted, and a statement drawn up on the government, population, revenues, commerce, industries, products, laws, manners, and social state of the chief countries and places of the world. The author has already favourably exhibited his industry in collecting, and his tact in condensing, information in his digest of the laws of England, and he has shown equal diligence and skill in the preparation of the present volume. Those parts which we have examined in order to test the volume, we find to be comprehensive and accurate in their information; and in addition to the more statistical details, the author has contrived to throw in many acceptable notices of the history, antiquities, and general condition of the places described in his dictionary. In about nine hundred not over closely printed pages a large amount of valuable matter is comprised, so that for ordinary reference there is no better book of the class than 'The Cabinet Gazetteer.'

A Treatise on the Law and Practice relating to Letters Patent for Inventions. By John Paxton Norman, Esq., M.A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Butterworths.

The Patentee's Manual. By James Johnson, Esq., of the Middle Temple, and J. Henry Johnson, Patent Agent and Solicitor. Longman & Co.

Summary of the Law of Patents. By Charles Wordsworth, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Benning & Co.

By the Patent Law Amendment Act, passed last year, 15 & 16 Vict., cap. 83, a great reform was effected in this important branch of legislation. On a subject affecting the interests of so large a portion of the community as inventors and patentees, it was natural that legal writers would present expositions and explanations of the law as it now stands. The three treatises whose titles are prefixed to this notice deal thoroughly with the whole. The authors have all largely devoted their attention to the subject, and have had peculiar facilities for acquiring the exact information necessary for the guidance of those who consult their works or have recourse to their professional services. In each of the Treatises statements are made and directions given on the general law and practice relating to patents, and references made to decisions bearing on special cases. In the book of Mr. Wordsworth, who is Counsel to the Institution of Civil Engineers, a clear and concise epitome of the law as it exists is given. The 'Patentee's Manual' is very complete on the subject, matter, and nature of patentable inventions, and this statement ought to be studied by inventors before they think of applying for legal protection and privi-

leges. Mr. Norman's 'Treatise' is most copious in its references to the multitudinous disputes and decisions connected with the patent law, and a carefully prepared index, of unusual length, renders consultation of the work easy on every point on which information is sought. The Reports of the Society of Arts for 1850, 51, 52, contain valuable remarks on 'The Rights of Inventors.' The whole subject is one of great interest to the general public as well as to patentees. The general principle of protecting inventions for the reward and encouragement of ingenuity and industry is sound and praiseworthy, but there are abuses and absurdities still connected with the subject. The other day a discussion was raised in the public papers between Mr. Shepherd, C.E., and Dr. O'Shaughnessy, of the H.E.I.C.S., about the materials used in sub-aqueous electric telegraphs. Mr. Shepherd accused Dr. O'Shaughnessy of having used his patent without leave or acknowledgment, and Dr. O'Shaughnessy replied that he had never heard of Mr. Shepherd or of his invention, and that the British Patent Law must be very absurd if it gave to any person the monopoly of "ordinary materials applied to obvious uses." More care should be taken in the granting of patents. A sub-department of the Board of Trade, or other government office, under advice of scientific men, ought to consider well every application for patents, and prevent much of the inconvenience and litigation which will still be found to prevail. We may add that the reports of the trials and decisions in the works before us on the Patent Laws afford much amusement to the general reader, and supply curious materials for logical and metaphysical study.

Baths and Washhouses: with an Account of the Baths of the Ancients. By Arthur Ashpitel and John Whichcote. Richards.

PUBLIC baths and washhouses will ere long be regarded as necessary institutions in all our great towns, nearly as much so as churches or markets. There is an old saying about cleanliness being next to godliness, and however this may be with regard to the individual, it is not far from the truth when the health and welfare of the general public are concerned. In the overcrowded and overpeopled cities of modern civilization, the natural facilities for cleanliness are sadly curtailed, and therefore art and enterprise provide the means for procuring, by combined association, what is beyond the reach of private persons or separate families in the humbler classes. In this, as in many other public institutions, benevolent and wealthy persons have furnished the requisite capital for commencing the undertaking, and the people have given their support, on finding that theirs is the benefit of what is provided. The rapid increase in the use made both of the baths and washhouses in London, is the sure proof of the appreciation in which they are held. In 1849 there were only two establishments open in the metropolis, and the return was 297,831 bathers and 9070 washers. In 1850 there were three establishments, giving accommodation to 509,200 bathers and 60,154 washers. In 1851 there were five establishments, and the numbers respectively are 647,242 and 132,251. In 1852, with seven establishments at work, the numbers swelled to 800,163 bathers and 197,580 washers. At the present time it is impossible to meet the demand for accommodation. The extraordinary success of the scheme in the metropolis has led to its being carried out in provincial towns, and the authors of the present volume state that besides seven establishments in London, and three in Liverpool, there are baths and washhouses, either complete or in progress, at Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Maidstone, Bilston, Hull, Norwich, Preston, Oxford, Wolverhampton, Macclesfield, Nottingham, Bolton, Worcester, York, Exeter, Hereford, Chester, Plymouth, Sunderland, Newcastle, Carlisle, Coventry, Belfast, and Waterford, and they are projected in many other places. We are sorry, but not surprised, to see that in this long list of towns none in Scotland are named. The Scotch have at least as much need of such establishments as their southern neighbours. Edinburgh, with all its beauty and advantage of site, and its plen-

tiful supply of water, retains its old historical character of being an unclean town. Typhus fever and other contagious diseases rage there to an extent unknown in London. Almost every year is marked by the death of some of the clergy, physicians, or leading men of the city, besides hospital clerks, medical students, and numbers of less note, yet little is done to improve either the habits of the lower classes of the people, or the sanitary condition of their dwellings. The establishment of baths and washhouses is worthy of the attention of some public spirited men in Scotland, if any time can there be spared from metaphysical, educational, and theological pursuits, for objects of social comfort and practical benevolence. There is no fear of this being not only self-supporting but profitable, and the connexion of cleanliness with health, morality, and piety, or at least with the external observances of religion, is so direct, that the clergy might there, as in London, take the lead in calling attention to the subject. The details furnished by Messrs. Ashpitel and Whichcote give every encouragement and advice to those projecting such undertakings. The work was written for the Architectural Association, and is printed for the authors, who are practically engaged in superintending the erection of buildings for these purposes in various parts of the kingdom. The description of the baths of the ancients presents much curious matter to the classical scholar, and is not without some points of practical importance for the guidance of modern times.

An Exposition of the Laws relating to the Women of England. By J. J. S. Wharton, M.A., of the Middle Temple. Longman and Co.

IN this treatise Mr. Wharton presents an abstract of all the laws of importance bearing upon the 'rights, remedies, and responsibilities of Englishwomen in every position of life.' The value of such a work is obvious, and though dedicated 'to the Women of England,' its use will not be left to that sex alone. There is sometimes an objection made to popular expositions of legal sciences, as there is also to those on medical subjects; but the occasional abuse of knowledge in either department is no weighty argument against giving information of importance to the public welfare. Under several books, Mr. Wharton treats of Infancy, Maidenhood, Matrimony, Widowhood, Trustslip, and a variety of positions in which women are placed in modern society. The statements are given with brevity and clearness, references being made to cases and decisions, and sufficient information being furnished for ordinary guidance, and especially for knowing when professional legal advice ought to be sought. On some points, where delicacy of language is called for in a book for popular consultation, the author shows good feeling and considerable tact in conveying his meaning without either suppression of truth or offensiveness of diction. There is no subject on which women capable of taking part in the business of life may not usefully refer to Mr. Wharton's 'Exposition.' A copious and carefully prepared index adds to the value of the work.

The Hand-Book of Mediæval Alphabets. By Henry Shaw, F.S.A., author of 'Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages.' Pickering.

THE subject of this volume,—curious to the antiquary, useful to the student of ornamental design, and valuable to the decorator or architect,—is not without interest to the mere literary reader. The specimens of mediæval alphabets collected by Mr. Shaw range from the tenth century to the beginning of the sixteenth, when the art of printing began to supersede the more laborious practice of manuscript design. The greater part of the alphabets being taken from illuminated manuscripts, Mr. Shaw prefaces his work by a historical sketch of that beautiful art, in which its peculiar features at various times and in different countries are pointed out, the plates being taken from some of the manuscripts described in the prefatory treatise. Monumental brasses have also afforded authority for some of the letters and designs in the book. There are thirty-six plates, beautifully executed, furnishing a series of designs that will be service-

able in
nulty of
ecclesiastical
medieval
work, I
branch
ance to
old lette
volume
bizarre,
tiffal ap
laid wit
to know
Anglic
is extro
whether
ing. I
the laic
fensibil
artist
Night
By T
of th
A VER
which
tells us
plaint,
except
seems
with t
edition
the vo
delete
follow
under
foot-no
or alte
of Job
by Dr
contain
Johns
Young
at my
inform
the p
and c
Jun.
entere
son p
added
poetry
presen
facts
biogr
'Life'
discus
rest i

To ti
tory
kind,
embe
Natu
It is
bund
Harv
arran
collec
lecter
every
ducti
made
instru
note
only
natu
insta
his r
is no
thou
The
natu
How
Mr.
ment

able in guiding the taste and stimulating the ingenuity of artists and decorators. It is chiefly for ecclesiastical and heraldic publications that these mediæval letters have any connexion with literary work, but in architecture, sculpture, and various branches of ornamental art, it is of great importance to have authentic and approved specimens of old lettering, such as these presented in Mr. Shaw's volume. Some of the alphabets are eccentric and bizarre, but others have a sensible as well as beautiful appearance, not distorted in form, nor overlaid with ornament, so as to puzzle the uninitiated to know what the letters are. In some of the Anglican churches built of late years in London it is extremely difficult to read the legends and scrolls, whether carved outside or painted inside the building. Except on the principle of 'reserve' towards the laity and the unlearned, this mystery is indefensible. The first and chief merit in what an artist writes is that it be capable of being read.

Night Thoughts on Life, Death, and Immortality. By the Rev. Edward Young, LL.D., with a Life of the Author by Dr. Doran. Tegg and Co.

A VERY beautiful edition of this popular poem, which although the editor, Mr. James Nicholls, tells us that it usually bears the prefix of 'The Complaint,' not one person in a hundred ever spoke of, except as Young's 'Night Thoughts.' The text seems to have been carefully revised and collated with the earliest and best editions. In 1706 an edition was published for the trade, in which all the verses were restored which the author had deleted in his several revisions. Mr. Nicholls follows that of 1762, which was the last published under Dr. Young's superintendence, and he gives in foot-notes the passages which had been suppressed or altered. The paraphrase on parts of the Book of Job is also contained in this volume. The life by Dr. Doran occupies nearly a hundred pages, and contains curious and interesting matter. In Dr. Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets,' he prefaces that of Young by saying "The following life was written at my request, by a gentleman who had better information than I could easily have obtained, and the public will perhaps wish that I had solicited and obtained more such favours." Herbert Croft, Jun. of Lincoln's Inn, a barrister, who afterwards entered the church, was the writer to whom Johnson paid this handsome compliment. Johnson added to the life a few critical remarks on Young's poetry, which ought to have had a place in the present edition. Dr. Doran has collected some facts and illustrations not presented in former biographies, and we may perhaps return to his 'Life of Young,' as a subject offering matter for discussion connected with a period of much interest in English history and literature.

SUMMARY.

To the numerous popular works on natural history a new volume has been added, of a superior kind, so far as its actual appearance and artistic embellishments are concerned—*The Illustrated Natural History*, by the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A. It is a book of above five hundred pages, with four hundred and fifty original designs by William Harvey, engraved by the brothers Dalziel. In the arrangement the catalogue of the British Museum collection has been followed. Mr. Wood has collected a large amount of useful information on every department of his subject, and by the introduction of anecdotes and other light matter, has made his book one of entertainment as well as instruction for young people. In some places we note errors and inaccuracies of detail, indicating only a superficial knowledge of some branches of natural history on the part of the author. For instance, in speaking of shells, Mr. Wood informs his readers that 'few molluscs possess eyes,' which is not true of the large proportion that have heads, though it may apply to those that have not heads. The author should have requested some scientific naturalist to revise his book previous to publication. However, both in its matter and its illustrations, Mr. Wood's illustrated volume is a great improvement on the old books of natural history which

have usually been put into the hands of young people.

In the Antiquarian Library, the first volume is given of *The Annals of Roger de Hoveden*, translated from the Latin, with notes and illustrations, by Henry T. Riley, Barrister-at-law. The work will be complete in two volumes. The first comprises the History of England, and of other countries of Europe, from A.D. 732 to A.D. 1201. With this curious and valuable historical chronicle few readers of our day are acquainted, the only printed version of it being that contained in the 'Scriptores post Bedam,' of Sir Henry Savile, London, 1596, and reprinted at Frankfurt in 1601. Roger de Hoveden, or Howden, was one of the secretaries of King Henry II. at the close of the twelfth century. In the present state of political controversy about the privileges of Jews, the following law of Henry II., "of Jews established in the kingdom," will be read with interest:—"Be it also known, that all Jews, wheresoever they are in the kingdom, are to be under the tutelage and lawful protection of the king; and no one of them can serve under any rich man without the king's leave; for the Jews, and all their property, belong to the king. And if any person shall lay hands on them or their money, the king is to demand restitution thereof, if he so pleases, as of his own." Hoveden adopted, as was the manner of the early annalists, whatever he thought of value in the chronicles of his predecessors or contemporaries, and added many things from his own observation which are now regarded as of importance in the history of England, and of the world, at the time that he wrote. His Annals also contain much that is worthless, from the credulity and superstition of the times in which the author lived. Mr. Riley has diligently performed his duty as an editor and translator.

In the Classical Library, the latest volume contains *The Academic Questions, The Treatise de Finibus, and The Tusculan Disputations of Cicero*, literally translated by C. D. Yonge, B.A. A preliminary sketch is given by the translator of the Greek philosophers mentioned by Cicero, with an analysis of their tenets, and critical comments.

Of several works of fiction and stories of different kinds we have space to make only brief mention. *Miles Tremehere*, by Annette Marie Maillard, authoress of 'The Compulsory Marriage,' &c., is a tale of love, jealousy, and other passions, in a circle of high life; the varied and unusual incidents of the story, and the aristocratic names and position of the chief characters, being of the sort which delight and astonish the novel readers in humbler life. The spirit in which the author writes may be gathered from the moral, which she professes to carry out through the tale, thus expressed at its close: "If curses, like chickens, come home to roost, assuredly our good deeds bring nestling joys to our bosom, nor is a cup of cold water cast on the earth!" *Herbert Anneslie*, by Fulwar Craven Fowle, of the Bengal Civil Service, is a tale in the form of an autobiography, narrated with much spirit, and containing a variety of striking incidents and characters. The reader will not fail to take interest in the story of Colonel Anneslie, down to his happy marriage with Fanny Cranstone, and with other persons introduced; but what pleases us most in the book is the warm painting of English country life in Devonshire, where the scenes are laid. If, as we suppose, Mr. Fowle wrote his reminiscences when in India, his absence has had the usual happy effect of more vividly imprinting on the mind and heart the scenery and customs of dear old England, and causing him to throw a fervour into his descriptions which those who live among the scenes too little feel. It is the same principle which gives such a charm to the sketches of Washington Irving; history and poetry, in his case, lending additional enchantment to his view of English life and scenery, which memory and absence effect in the author of 'Herbert Anneslie.' A collection of tales, entitled *True Stories by an old Woman*, presents a variety of sketches, marked by considerable knowledge of life and character, and inculcating useful and moral lessons. Neither the matter of

the book nor the style betoken anything of 'an old woman;' but the author probably has the fancy of writing under an assumed character, for the sake of the singularity of the title.

A number of miscellaneous publications we must dispose of in a single paragraph, the titles of most sufficiently indicating their contents. *The Harrow Calendar*, 1845—1852, containing the school-lists during the last seven years, and a brief history of Harrow School will be an acceptable memorial to old Harrovians. The historical introduction is full of interest for the general reader; and among the eminent men educated at the school are notices of Bruce the African traveller, Sir William Jones, Dr. Parr, Lord Rodney, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Theodore Hook, Spencer Perceval, Lord Moira, Sotheby, the Marquis of Wellesley, who afterwards removed to Eton when Dr. Parr failed to be promoted to the Head Mastership, Lord Byron, and Sir Robert Peel. *The Saintly Life of Mrs. Margaret Godolphin*, abridged from Evelyn's 'Life of Mrs. Godolphin,' by the present Bishop of Oxford. *The Visitor in Grey, and other Tales*, by Fanny Eliza Lacy, pleasantly told stories. The pieces in verse are good in spirit, and smooth in diction. *The Elements of Mensuration*, for the use of national and other elementary schools, by the Rev. W. N. Griffin, Vicar of Ospringe, Kent, is a manual well adapted for the object for which it is prepared, the science of mensuration being taught on the foundation of the practical rules of the art. A summary of Italian history from the fall of the Roman empire to the present day, is presented under the title of *Early Italy, the Empire and the Papacy*, by the author of 'A Short History of Ireland,' and of a translation of 'Guicciardini's Maxims,' a historical sketch, ably written, and containing many striking comments and reflections. Of *Hiley's English Grammar*, a new edition, the fifth, is published. It is a very complete and practical treatise, Mr. Hiley being well acquainted with the literature of his subject, and having had much experience as a teacher. The author is Principal of the Leeds Collegiate and Commercial School. Mr. P. P. Thoms, author of 'The History of Sun-King,' 'Chinese Courtship,' and other works, publishes a pamphlet, *The Emperor of China and the Queen of England*, being a refutation of the arguments contained in the seven official documents transmitted by Her Majesty's Government at Hongkong, who maintain that the documents contain insulting language. Mr. Thoms asserts that the officials of the Government do not understand the genius of the language, and that the phrases to which they object are complimentary rather than otherwise. The word translated 'barbarian,' for instance, is the common term for a 'foreigner,' without any insult intended. The pamphlet presents curious matter to the Oriental scholar, and also some points of importance for the consideration of statesmen and politicians. *The Waxed Paper Process of Gustave Le Gray* will be acceptable to those interested in photographic experiments. A translation of *The Village Doctor*, by the Countess D'Arbouville, by Lady Duff Gordon, is given in Chapman and Hall's series of books, 'Reading for Travellers.' *The Journal of a Voyage from London to Port Philip*, in the 'Australian' steamer, by H. Lucas, is interesting as a record of the first voyage by steam between England and her Australian colonies, and will also afford useful hints to future voyagers. Of *The White Slave; or, Negro Life in the Slave States of America*, by Mrs. Hildreth, a 'people's edition' is published in London, with numerous illustrations, rough in their style, but striking in their subjects.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Aguilar's Days of Bruce, 2nd edition, 12mo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
Bickersteth's Christian Hearer, 6th edition, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Blacklock (A.) on Sheep, 12th edition, 18mo, cloth, 3s.
Brisbane's Message of Life, 2nd edition, fcap. 8vo, 2s. 6d.
Brodhead's History of the State of New York, 8vo, 16s.
Cabinet Lawyer, 16th edition, 12mo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Cameron's Address to Parliament, 8vo, cloth, 6s.
Combe's Phrenology, 5th edition, 2 vols. 8vo, cloth, 15s.
Diary of Martha B. Ballou, post 8vo, cloth, 9s.
Family Friend, Vol. 3, post 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Fullon's Marvels of Science, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
Gordon's (John) Christian Development, 12mo, cloth, 6s.

Grant's Rough Pencillings of a Trip to Rangoon, 10s. 6d.
 Harvey's (W. W.) Sermons to Young Men, 8vo, 4s.
 Henrietta's Wish, 2nd edition, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
 Jones's (Mrs.) Scattered Leaves, post 8vo, cloth, 9s.
 Kay Shuttleworth's (Sir J.) Public Education, 8vo, 12s.
 King's (D.) Church Government, 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
 Laing's Field Book of the Revolution, 2 vols., £1 5s.
 Lynch's (H.) Cotton Tree, 2nd edition, 12mo, cloth, 2s.
 McLeod's Book to Teach Reading and Writing, 18mo, 6d.
 Men of the Time, 1853, 16mo, cloth, 6s.
 Miller's (Rev. J. C.) Lent Lectures on Solomon, 2s.
 Mitford's (M ss) Literary Recollections, 2 vols., £1 1s.
 Model Lessons, Part 1, 4th edition, 12mo, cloth, 4s.
 Moore's (T.) Memoirs, Journals, &c., Vols. 3 and 4, £1 1s.
 Murray's Cities and Wilds of Andalusia, post 8vo, 10s. 6d.
 Neva's (J.) Rosaline's Dream, 12mo, cloth, 4s.
 Owen's (J.) Life, by A. Thompson, 6th edition, 12mo, 2s. 6d.
 Potts's Euclid's Elements, Book 1, 12mo, cloth, 1s.
 Seager's (Charles) Jesuit Abroad, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
 Simple Truths in Easy Lessons, 18mo, sewed, 6d.
 Simpson's (J. Y.) Homeopathy, 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
 Skinner's Charges and Penalties, crown 8vo, cloth, 8s.
 Temple Bar the City Golgotha, square, cloth, 5s.
 Uncle Tom's Cabin, crown 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
 Winslow's (O.) Glory of the Redeemer, post 8vo, cloth, 7s.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has at length stated the intentions of the present Government with regard to national education, in a speech ranging over every department, from village penny schools up to the English Universities. Considering the vast difficulties of the subject, and the divided state of public opinion, we think that the proposed measures are as much as could be looked for under existing circumstances. The historical and statistical statement with which Lord John opened his speech presented, on the whole, a satisfactory and encouraging view of the position and prospects of national education. The progress during the first half of the present century has been immense, and most of all in recent years. In the great towns there is still a vast field of popular ignorance to be cultivated, for undertaking which powerful aid is requisite. In rural districts there is also much to be done, but the deficiency here is the result of want of will rather than of means. There is no denying the fact that the clergy have been remiss in this part of their duty; while there has also been great unfaithfulness on the part of trustees of ancient endowments specially left for educational purposes. Of late years public attention has been awakened to the subject, and by the efforts of the National Society, and of the British and Foreign School Society, much has been done to provide for popular instruction. Among the people themselves increasing interest is taken in local schools; and the very gratifying announcement was made, that nearly half a million sterling is annually paid, chiefly in the penny fees of scholars of the poorer classes. The government wisely judges that the most effectual interference must be in aid of local efforts. Any national scheme of education, on the centralized and compulsory principle adopted in Prussia and other continental states, is alien from the spirit and feelings of Englishmen. The Committee of the Privy Council on Education has already done much to aid and encourage local exertions; and in this direction the proposed measures (which only apply to England and Wales) will chiefly operate. It is proposed that the civic corporations of towns may, on the consent of two-thirds of their members, levy a rate for educational purposes. In rural districts assistance will be afforded from the national treasury,—in both cases only to schools coming under the regulations of the Privy Council Committee, as set forth in their published minutes. With regard to the religious element in the schools, which has always proved the principal obstacle to any general scheme of national aid, it is announced that mere secular instruction cannot be tolerated.—Christian instruction being an essential part of any system which the government of a Christian country can publicly support. Due regard will at the same time be paid to the conscientious scruples of any portion of the people objecting to the religious training of any local school; and the children of dissenters of every class may receive the secular part of the education provided, without being compelled to receive the religious teaching of the schools. But, practically, it is impossible to divide the two departments, so much must necessarily

depend on the personal character of the teachers, even apart from any special reference to doctrinal and denominational differences. On this point, the importance of training schools for masters becomes apparent, and very gratifying facts can be stated in regard to the professional supply of suitable schoolmasters. In a Report recently published by Mr Joseph Kay, brother of Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, the following statement is made as to the history and progress of training schools and colleges for teachers:—

"In 1839 there was not one Teacher's College in the whole of England. No teachers in the English or Welsh schools, up to that year, had received any special education to fit them for the performance of their important duties—no special training, and but a moderate degree of learning was thought necessary for a schoolmaster. There was no organized system of inspection, no inspectors, no published reports on the state of schools assisted by the State, and very little assistance ever granted."

"In 1840, the first Teacher's Training College was founded by my brother, Sir James Kay Shuttleworth and Mr. Tufnell, at Battersea, and since that time a great progress has been made."

"My brother informs me, that since that year forty such colleges have been founded, or are nearly completed in different parts of Great Britain, twenty-two for schoolmasters and eighteen for schoolmistresses—353,402l. 3s. 7d. have been expended on their erection, 90,000l. per annum will be required for their future support."

"These colleges are capable of accommodating 1885 students; but they are deprived of a great part of their efficiency, by the want of sufficient funds for their support."

"Since the year 1838 about 4000 Schools have been erected; the necessary funds having been partly provided out of the public grant, on the terms prescribed by the Committee of Council and sanctioned by Parliament, in order to secure their future support and management."

"5007 Pupil Teachers have been apprenticed, and now receive yearly stipends from the public grant. Out of their ranks, the future students for the Normal Colleges will be principally chosen, after having been carefully educated during their apprenticeship in preparation for their studies in the College."

"1173 Teachers, who have been examined by Her Majesty's Inspectors and have obtained certificates attesting their skill, have had their salaries augmented out of the Parliamentary Grant in certain proportions defined by the minutes of Council."

"28 Inspectors have been appointed.—These gentlemen are constantly engaged in visiting and inspecting schools, which have received aid from Government, and in promoting the success of the teachers by their sympathy, counsel, and advice."

"The schools in all the workhouses throughout the country have been organized on a progressive system, and a noble Training College has been founded at Kneller Hall, at an outlay of 40,000l. for the education of teachers, designed specially for this class of schools."

"A great many excellent school-books have been published."

"And finally, a great number of schools have received grants of books at reduced prices."

"These are great results, which prove by this very success, how well the minutes of Council have been suited to the wants which they were intended to meet. But they are doubly important, when regarded as an evidence of the change of opinion, which has gradually, but surely, stolen over the nation, since the foundation of the Normal College at Battersea, in 1840, and the extension of the operations of the Committee of Council which took place about the same time."

The funds supplied by local rates in towns, and by Government aid in poor districts in the country, will open large additional fields for the operations of the Committee of Council, which have hitherto been found to work so well. Another very important part of Lord John Russell's scheme will meet with universal approval. There are endowments for educational purposes to the amount of at least 312,000l. a year, belonging to no fewer than 28,340 local charities. A large proportion of this sum has been misappropriated or mismanaged. It is proposed that, on due application being made, the magistrates of County Courts, in respect of sums not above 30l. a year, and the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellors for larger amounts, may examine and decide as to the right application of these funds. A large revenue will thus be disposable, and will render, in many cases, the levying of a compulsory rate or of national grants unnecessary. The proposed measures of the Government are likely to meet with opposition only from two quarters:—First, from those who hold extreme voluntary views, and object to any public interference in education as well as in religion; and, second, from those who advocate the system of mere secular education, or the instruction of the people in matters only pertaining to their duties of a physical, social, and political kind. Lord John

Russell simply and sufficiently disposed of these objections by affirming, first, that it is the duty of Government to instruct the people, as well as to govern or punish them by laws; and, second, that to impart moral and religious truth as well as secular knowledge, is the most rational way of expecting those who are taught to become good men and good citizens.

With regard to the public schools and the English universities, no public interference is at present contemplated; but the discussion of their existing condition cannot fail to lead to some satisfactory results. Lord John Russell announced that if, after a reasonable time, no steps for self-reform were taken, it would be the duty of the nation to interfere. The day of grace is thus prolonged to our universities, and we trust they will have the wisdom promptly to take advantage of it. Sir Robert Inglis, in a few characteristic remarks, declared that the universities needed no reform, and maintained that the Government had no right to interfere with their privileges. But Lord John Russell very deliberately pointed out, amidst the assenting cheers of the House, that there *must* be reform—1st, in the governing bodies of the universities; 2nd, in the wide admission of students to the advantages of those seats of learning; 3rd, in the distribution of endowments; and 4th, in the application of collegiate funds to purposes of general collegiate education. It remains to be seen if the universities will, of their own accord, make immediate or adequate improvements; if they do not, and that speedily, the general progress of education throughout the country will make their anomalous position the more remarkable, when the Government of the country, impelled by public opinion, will have to interfere, and make these wealthy and venerable institutions at once more in accordance with the spirit and knowledge of the age, and, at the same time, more efficient for the great educational purposes for which they were originally founded and endowed.

THE HUMAN-HEADED ASSYRIAN BULL.

Blackheath, March 30th.

"I HAVE just read in the 'Literary Gazette' an etymological conjecture concerning the winged human-headed bulls which guard the palace of Sennacherib, which occur so frequently among the remains of ancient Assyrian art, and several specimens of which have lately, owing to the valuable labours of Dr. Layard, been added to our national collection. Your correspondent propounds the question—For what reason was this singular and extraordinary form the chosen emblem of the Assyrian empire? Without at all detracting from the ingenuity of his answer to this question, I must beg to agree with you in your estimate of the etymology which depends upon the apparent resemblance of sounds; and as you do not assent to the solution given, I venture to offer another, not built upon the slippery foundation of etymological analogy, but upon the infallible signs of the eternal heavens, if I may be allowed such an expression."

"Mr. Payne Knight, in his learned 'Inquiry into the Symbolic Language of Ancient Art,' remarks upon the universal occurrence of the symbol of the Bull in the religions of antiquity. He tells us that there is in China a temple, called the Palace of the Horned Bull, and the same symbol is venerated in Japan, and all over Hindostan. The Cimbrians carried with them a brazen bull as the image of their god, when they overran Spain and Gaul. The Scandinavian Jupiter, according to Rudbeck, was represented with a bull's head upon his breast, and Thor signified a Bull, both in their language and (according to Plutarch) in the Phœnician also. Lastly, both in Egypt and in Greece the taurine symbol is of constant occurrence. When we consider, then, the very widely extended adoration which the bull, under one form or another, received, we are forced to look for some common origin to which we may refer these similar forms of worship; and this common centre from which they all proceeded I conceive to be Chaldea, and for the following reasons:—

"It can scarcely be doubted that the Chaldeans were the first nation that observed and studied the motions of the heavenly bodies. The testimony of the ancients, of Plato, Lucian, and Cicero, goes far to prove this; and even those who strenuously claim this priority for the Greeks (for example, Costard) yet admit that the ancient Babylonians made rude observations before the earliest Greeks, and only contend that these latter were the first who prosecuted the science with any degree of accuracy, or in such a manner as could lead to valuable discoveries. Now, in these remote times, Astronomy was Religion, and the astronomers were the priests, and these priests early established certain mutual risings of the sun and stars as unerring signs of the forthcoming seasons. But the great error of their religious system was, that they mistook the signs of events for their causes; and as they would have venerated the causes of the changing seasons, had they known them, those causes which most intimately concerned their well-being, they easily transferred the veneration due to such causes to their signs. Thus they early discovered that the heliacal rising of the constellation Taurus was coincident with the commencement of the vernal equinox, as it was at that distant period—

"Candidus auratis aperit cum cornibus annum Taurus,"

as Virgil expresses it; or as Dryden has truthfully rendered it—

"When with his horns the bull unbar'd the year;"

although it is not so at the present period of the world's history, on account of the precession of the equinoxes. Now the Chaldeans, a star-worshipping nation, believed, says Mr. R. P. Knight, 'that the act which gave existence, gave all the effects of existence, which are therefore all equally dependent on the first cause,' and this first cause they referred to the sign which represented it. The commencement of the year, therefore, was an event of the utmost importance on many accounts, and the return of the vernal equinox was hailed by them as the greatest of astronomical events. This return, then, being marked by the heliacal rising of Taurus, the Bull was regarded as the leader of the Saba-oth or Host of Heaven; and Aldebaran received its name from the Arabians as being the *leading star*. And since the general movement of the great whole was supposed to be derived from the first impulse, the Bull became a symbol fraught with significance to a people with whom astronomy was synonymous with astrology; and it received a corresponding degree of veneration.

"Thus, then, I would account for the fact of the Bull being the symbol of the Assyrian Empire—that land in which the zodiacal sign first obtained a position of such vital importance in the Sabaean system, and from which its worship radiated to the remotest confines of the habitable globe. In later times, when by the precession of the equinoxes the sun had retired into the zodiacal sign Aries, the Ram became an important animal in symbolic art, and among the Egyptians it received almost as much veneration as the Bull did before it in Assyria; and as the palace of Sennacherib was guarded by colossal bulls, so the great temple of Karnak was approached by two avenues, one of rams and the other of crio-sphinxes, all of colossal size,—the stupendous scale of the Egyptian monuments being nowhere more remarkable than in these majestic approaches, (see Denon, pl. 44.)

"With respect to the attributes of the Assyrian bulls,—viz., the human head and the wings, I speak with less assurance; but yet, allow me to suggest an explanation of them; and first of the head. The heliacal rising of Taurus was symbolised by the ancient Assyrians, by placing a disc of stone, representing the sun, between the horns of the bull. This disc was often moveable, and was placed in position at the great vernal festival. Now the Sun and the King of Heaven were one and the same at Babylon, (Landseer's Sabaean Researches,) and called Bel or Baal. How then could the Assyrians, in representing this grand conjunction of the Sun or Bel with the constellation Taurus at the

vernal equinox, more aptly personify the great Intelligence in which they seemed to 'live, and move, and have their being,' than by placing the 'human face divine' in the situation ordinarily occupied by the solar disc? So also, among Mr. P. Knight's bronzes now in the British Museum, is a ram-headed human figure, equally significant; being Jupiter represented by the human form, 'godlike, erect,' surmounted by the symbolical head of the Ram.

"Lastly, I have to consider the wings with which the Assyrian bulls are furnished. These appendages, although in the composite figures before us they are placed in that position which we might conceive natural to the animal, belong, I imagine, more especially to the solar part of the composition, and render it equivalent to the winged disc or globe, which we so often meet with in Egyptian symbolic art, and which in a very ancient Babylonian cylinder is seen in a more rude and simple form, so that the wings would almost seem to be composed of rays of light, or sunbeams, and are thus 'appropriate to the sun, as denoting that light was either its moving power, or was produced by its motion.' So in an Orphic hymn, where the sun is evidently referred to under a symbolical name, we read—

παμφαῖς ἔσρος

ἀντὶ δινῆς πτερόγων ἡφαῖς κατὰ κόσμον,
λαμπρὸν ἄγων Φῶς ἄγνων.

And following out the analogy which I have endeavoured to trace between the Assyrian bull and the Ammonian ram, it may be stated that in one of the plates in the great French work on Egypt the ram of Ammon is represented winged.

"CUTHBERT COLLINGWOOD, M.A."

ASSYRIAN PHILOLOGY.

March 26, 1853.

"REFERRING to the conjecture of H. F. T., I consider there can be no question that the man-bull and man-lion both typify phonetically the Assyrian; and this I have stated for the last four years, and to hundreds of every rank. It is consonant with Assyrian usage, and that of all earliest antiquity; nor is there the slightest linguistic difficulty, even had Hebrew been unknown to the race. The chief language of Assyria was unquestionably not Semitic. The three readings given to the Yatza-Asshur combine into a single sense,—Nimrod was the Asshur, and hence the land was named. Asshur was both Nimrod and the land. Resemblances of sounds have rendered etymology ridiculous too often, but point the first step to philological discovery.

"R. G. POTE."

ASSYRIAN RIVERS.

April 6th, 1853.

"WILL you permit me to make a few remarks on the following passage in a review of Dr. Layard's recent work in the April number of the 'New Monthly Magazine.' 'Seeing two rivers unite at this point, one, the river of Ras el Ain, from the west, the other from the east or north-east, Dr. Layard has contented himself with identifying the latter, which he calls Jerurjer, with the Mygdonius or Nisibur river, thus strangely enough omitting altogether from his map the main tributary to the Khabour, the Jahjakjah, which contains twice the volume of water of the Ras el Ain or the Nisibur river. Yet he was told that one of the sources of the Khabour was on the Kharg Karajah Tagh, to the west of Mardin. Thus Dr. Layard's map leaves the well-watered regions between Urfa and Mardin without a river or a rivulet.'

"The 'New Monthly' reviewer does not inform us how he knows those regions to be well-watered, nor what authority he has for asserting the existence of this third tributary to the Khabour, nor whether he has himself personally explored that part of the country of Mesopotamia; if he has done so, he has probably been told of a river flowing into the Khabour between Ras el Ain and Nisibur, and has attempted to convey the pronunciation of

its name, which Dr. Layard says is equally difficult to pronounce or write, by the word Jahjakjah, which, as well as the word Jerurjer, gives a faint, and only a faint, imitation of the jaw dislocating Bedouin name of the river in question.

"I have no doubt but that Dr. Layard and his critic mean the same river, but spell its name differently; and I can state, from my own observation, that neither from the north-western summit of the Sinjar, nor from the Mounds of Arban, Um Jerjeh, Tedghami, and Aiouj, nor from Koukab, from which the plains of that part of Mesopotamia, with their rivers, are seen stretched out like a map, is any third tributary to the Khabour, or third branch of it, to be seen; nor could Dr. Layard nor his party ascertain from the Bedouins that any such existed, with the exception of a small river or rivulet laid down in Dr. Layard's map as falling into the Khabour below Harran.

"The reviewer has been rather severe on Dr. Layard for noting the singular error in a recently published work respecting the Gebel Makloub, and has declared an 'ink feud' against him in his absence. And as there are but few besides myself now in England who have had an opportunity of visiting the district in question, I have ventured to intrude myself on your notice.

"STEWART E. ROLLAND."

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE sale of the Nelson Correspondence at Messrs. Leigh Sotheby and Wilkinson's rooms last week was an event of much literary and historical interest. The collection comprised about three hundred letters of Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, including the last, written on board the *Victory* before his death, dated Oct. 19 and 20, 1805, letters from distinguished naval officers and public men to Nelson, and the correspondence of the Queen of Naples with Lady Hamilton, amounting also to about three hundred letters. We give some of the most remarkable lots, with the prices:—Nelson to Lady Hamilton, Naples, Oct. 16, 1798, the first letter signed by him as a peer, 2*l.* 10*s.* To Lady Hamilton, dated off Trapani, June 20, 1800—"We will annihilate these rascals, and give peace to the world," 2*l.* 2*s.* Account of the battle of Copenhagen, dated the *George*, April 2, 1801, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* A letter in the Baltic, May 8, 1801—"I trust another admiral is on his way to supersede me, for it is downright murder to keep me here. If I could fight a battle, the smell of powder and exertion might cheer one for the moment," 6*l.* In the Gulf of Finland, May 12, 1801. After describing the Russian fleet, 43 sail of the line, "but with 25, if we were at war, I should not hesitate trying what stuff they were made of," 15*s.* On board the *Amazon*, Oct. 9, 1801—"How provoked I am at the slowness of that d—d rascal Buonaparte in ratifying the treaty. There is no person in the world rejoices more in the peace than I do, but I would burst sooner than let a d—d Frenchman know it," 3*l.* 16*s.* Flag hoisted in the *Victory*, Portsmouth, May 18, 1803, 1*l.* 8*s.* Aug. 21, 1803—"I have not a thought except on you and the French fleet," 3*l.* 18*s.* Announcing that he wished Horatia acknowledged as his adopted daughter, and statement of settling 4000*l.* upon her;—off Toulon, Sept. 8, 1803, 2*l.* 3*s.* The *Victory*, Feb. 18, 1805—"John Bull, we know, calculates nothing right that does not place the British fleet alongside that of France. I have now traversed a thousand leagues of sea after them. French fleet! French fleet! is all I want to have answered me. I shall never rest till I find them, and they shall neither if I can get at them," 8*l.* Oct. 1, 1805. Referring to "the Nelson touch," 6*l.* Off Cadiz, Oct. 6, 1805, 7*l.* 15*s.* The last letter before the battle, 23*l.* According to the length and the contents of the letter the prices at the sale were from 5*s.* to the last named sums,—the average being about 1*l.* The correspondence of the Queen of Naples with Lady Hamilton sold in one lot for 12*l.* 12*s.* Of the letters to Nelson, the most interesting were from brother officers, as Earl St. Vincent, Sir T. Hardy, Lord Hood, and several from the Duke of Clarence,

William IV. The whole proceeds of the sale, 535 lots, was 195*l*. A porcelain service, presented to Lord Nelson by the ladies of England, sold in lots for about 40*l*.

To the announcements made last week of new books by various publishers, we have to add from Smith, Elder, and Co., the second volume of Mr. Ruskin's 'Stones of Venice,' 'Memorandums made in Ireland in the Autumn of 1852,' by Dr. John Forbes, author of 'The Physician's Holiday,' 'Traits of American Indian Life,' by a fur-trader, and 'The Bhilsa Topes, an Account of Buddhist Monuments of Central India,' with illustrations, by Major A. Cunningham. By Messrs. John W. Parker and Son several useful editions of the classics are issued, and a new edition, the fifth, 'greatly enlarged,' of Professor Sedgwick's 'Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge,' a work which has fresh importance since the publication of the 'University Commission Report.' Mr. Murray announces a new series of 'British Classics,' the object of the editors being to furnish library editions, demy octavo in form, correct in text, illustrated by notes, convenient in size and economical in price. The first author of the series is to be Alexander Pope, whose works, verse and prose, will be included in four volumes, edited by the Right Hon. J. Wilson Croker, assisted by Mr. Peter Cunningham. The poems are to be carefully collated with contemporary editions, and the letters will include some correspondence hitherto unpublished, as with Edward, Earl of Oxford, and Broome, his conductor in the translation of the 'Odyssey.' Johnson, Dryden, Gibbon, Swift, Goldsmith, Hume, Robertson, are names which entitle the projected series of works to the name of 'British Classics.' In Mr. Bentley's list, the concluding volume of 'Lord Chesterfield's Letters,' edited by Lord Mahon; an illustrated volume on 'Castile and Andalusia,' by Lady Louisa Tenison; and 'Memoirs of Mary, Duchess of Burgundy,' by Miss Costello, have not been before mentioned by us. Most of the new works in preparation by Messrs. Longman and Co. we have lately referred to; the following are since announced. 'A Memoir of Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough,' by the author of 'Hochelaga'; 'Peace, War, and Adventure,' an Autobiography of George Laval Chesterton, formerly in the Royal Artillery, then in the army of Columbia, and now governor of Coldbath Fields Prison; a new edition of the 'Letters of Rachael Lady Russell,' with additional letters, and those edited by Miss Berry; the Chevalier Bunsen on 'Egypt's Place in Universal History,' translated by H. C. Cottrell, M.A., volume second, comprising the second and third volumes of the German edition; and a new edition of Johnson's 'Dictionary,' edited by Dr. Latham, whose editorial engagement was the result of an incidental remark thrown out by the publisher, during one of the conferences with Lord Campbell, on the free-trade in literature, as to the difficulty of finding a qualified editor for the work. Dr. Latham's learning and industry fit him admirably for such an undertaking, and this will doubtless long remain a standard edition of the great Dictionary.

The Earl of Carlisle has been receiving high and deserved honours in Scotland. At Aberdeen he was last week installed as Lord Rector; and in the speech customary on such an occasion, his Lordship happily suited his subjects to the locality and the audience. Referring to his not being a native of Scotland, Lord Carlisle said that, when Aberdeen had given a premier to England, it might well receive an Englishman as Lord Rector of its University. Allusion was made to Campbell, Beattie, and other distinguished names connected with Aberdeen, and amongst other apt quotations a stanza of 'The Minstrel' was well introduced. The address was marked throughout by good feeling and good taste. At Edinburgh, on Monday, the freedom of the City was voted to Lord Carlisle by the Town Council, "in testimony of their regard for him as an enlightened statesman, their admiration of his active and generous philanthropy, and their gratitude for his services in promoting the

social and intellectual elevation of the people." In replying to the speech of the Lord Provost, Lord Carlisle said he had peculiar satisfaction in receiving this honour, bestowed not on party or mere political grounds, but for services in the cause of civil and religious liberty, the abolition of slavery, freedom of trade, and popular education,—subjects to which he would continue to devote his time and his energies. Some justifiable flattery was paid in the speech to the ancient city of the Scottish monarchy, which was "still a seat of a royalty that never could depart,—the place of distinguished philosophers, orators, poets, and divines." At a public meeting in connexion with industrial schools, over which the Earl of Panmure presided, Lord Carlisle also made a speech honourable to himself and gratifying to the audience.

At the second *soirée* given on Monday by Sir Roderick Murchison, as President of the Geographical Society, were displayed Mr. Arrowsmith's large map of Eastern Australia, about to be published, on which the gold fields and new discoveries are marked, with a separate map of the province of Victoria, accompanied by special plans of the Bendigo and Mount Alexander diggings, on a scale of two inches to a mile; large charts, showing the set of the different currents of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and specially in relation to the two sides of the Isthmus of Central America, by Mr. Findlay; an original map of the Rio Negro, a tributary of the river Amazon, by Mr. Wallace; a beautiful map of Teneriffe, executed by the celebrated Leopold von Buch, together with many new publications. Captain Moore explained his newly-invented patent machine, called the "Spherical Great Circle Indicator," constructed for the use of navigators; and a statuette in bronze, by Raunch, of Humboldt, a portrait of Leopold von Buch, a new engraving of the arctic voyagers, and a separate engraving of Captain Penny, not yet finished, were exhibited.

At a *soirée* given by Mr. Weld at the apartments of the Royal Society, on Wednesday evening, the 'Newton Collection,' lately bequeathed to the Royal Society by the Rev. Charles Turnor, was exhibited for the first time. Among the articles is the philosopher's gold watch in a richly chased case, bearing a medallion with Newton's likeness, and the following inscription:—"Mrs. Catherine Conduit to Sir Isaac Newton, Jan. 4, 1708." The Royal Society now possesses the most complete collection in existence of relics and memorials of their former illustrious President.

At the Geological Society, on Wednesday, considerable interest was excited among the members by the reading of an admirably written and philosophic paper, 'On the Granite District of Inverary,' by the Duke of Argyll. It provoked a spirited discussion among the leading geologists present, and their arguments were replied to by the noble duke, who has been zealously working with his geological hammer in that locality and appeared thoroughly up in his subject, with great vigour and ability.

Some additional sheets have this week been issued of 'The Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin.' In reviewing the work we referred to the unprecedented activity with which the volume had been prepared, the whole having been printed and published within four days. The object of the haste was to present a complete copy at the anti-slavery meeting held at Stafford House, and in order to effect this, the book was set in type without waiting for the preface or index, the former of which is now given, with the additional matter. It is due to the publishers to state, that they were not aware that more than the preface and a few pages were still due when the work was issued. As soon as the index is received a complete edition will appear. We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Stowe has been compelled, on account of illness, to postpone her visit to this country.

A public subscription has been opened for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. Whiston of Rochester for his losses and expenses in the litigation connected with the Cathedral Trusts. The Dean and Chapter deprived Mr. Whiston of his situation and salary for three years, besides putting him to much

legal expense, and when, at length, the Bishop in restoring him to his office as Principal of the Grammar School, virtually pronounced that he had been unjustly suspended, no allowance was made for the losses to which he had been exposed. The controversy had the effect of drawing public attention to the abuses of Cathedral Trusts, and already has had good influence on the cause of ecclesiastical and educational reform. Under these circumstances, the friends of Mr. Whiston appeal to all who sympathize with his position, admire his public spirit, and approve of his efforts, to show in a suitable manner their sense of his services. The expense incurred by Mr. Whiston amounted to above 1500*l*., and the subscription list already reaches about 600*l*.

At Hastings, on Monday, died Professor Scholefield, of Cambridge, an able scholar, best known as the curate and friend of Mr. Carus, and afterwards as his successor, at the head of the evangelical party in the University. With the undergraduates Professor Scholefield was extremely popular, and many men now in orders will remember with gratitude the instructive and pleasant classes which he conducted for reading and studying the Greek Testament. Professor Scholefield was not much known as an author, two small volumes of 'Sacred Histories,' a book of devotion for Passion week, and other minor works, being the only published products of his pen. The obituary of the week also contains the death of Lieut. Stratford, F.R.S., for many years superintendent of the 'Nautical Almanack.'

A Meeting of the Senate of the London University was held on Wednesday, at Somerset House, for the purpose of electing a Classical Examiner in place of the late Dr. Jerrard; and an Examiner in Materia Medica, in the room of the late Dr. Pereira. Out of twenty-seven candidates for the first of these offices, among whom were Mr. Erskine Rowe, Mr. George Long, the Rev. Dr. Donaldson, the Rev. Professor Brown, Professor Maine, and other eminent scholars, the choice of the senate fell upon Dr. William Smith, the learned editor of the 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.' For the second office Dr. George Owen Rees, F.R.S., was appointed.

Dr. Schweizer of Moscow discovered a comet on the 8th of March, near the constellation Orion. He ascertained its right ascension to be 4h 41 min.; its south declination 3° 23'; and its speed 1° 30' a day in a northerly direction. He could not distinguish its nucleus or tail. This comet is, no doubt, the same as that which Father Sacchi has been stated to have discovered at Rome, and which Mr. Hind has observed here.

By the minutes of the National Gallery Commission lately issued, the public has been informed that the trustees have engaged Mr. Seguer to keep the pictures clean, by lightly dusting them with a silk handkerchief. Mr. Morris Moore asserts, in a letter to the editor of 'The Times,' which, from its more temperate and rational style of composition, deserves attention, that on Saturday morning last, he absolutely saw the official duster scrubbing Turner's sea-piece and the Velasquez *Boar Hunt*, with a ragged house-cloth and bucket of warm water—scrubbing with such alacrity that he heard the scrub, "a harsh grating noise," at the opposite angle of the room, and could have heard it double the distance. He also saw him wash *The Woman taken in Adultery*, but here he used more delicacy in the operation, substituting for the house-cloth a silk handkerchief. Mr. Moore affirms, and we believe with truth, that water, and especially warm water, is at all times dangerous to use in picture-cleaning. "Every crack, to say nothing of blisters—and there are many cracks in the above-mentioned works, is a receptacle for water, and should this insinuate itself behind the paint, which it very readily does, the consequence is not only the loosening of this part of the picture from the canvas, but the hastening of the decay of the remainder." The friction of the ragged cloth is also described as being liable to remove "from the

edges of the more prominent touches a portion of pigment sufficient to destroy the freshness of the execution, and to leave a work tame and rotten." From the circumstantial nature of this charge, and from the facts given, it seems impossible any longer to doubt that mischief is being done to our national pictures. If the statement of Mr. Moore is not true, the trustees ought at once to relieve the public mind by contradicting it; if true, which few can doubt, we trust that all washing and scrubbing will be discontinued until the question of cleaning has been properly brought before Colonel Mure's Commission.

The Art Union print for the year ending March, 1853, called, *The Surrender of Calais, Queen Philippa pleading for the Burgesses*, which was announced for Christmas last, has now been fully completed. An imperfect proof of the engraving was exhibited in the Art Union Society's rooms last August. ('Lit. Gaz.,' 1852, p. 660,) since which time a great change has been effected, and large accessions of light and shade—the 'colour' of engravers—have taken place. The painting is by H. C. Selous, the engraving by H. Robinson. Its execution appears to be a mixture of stippling, dotting, and line, which in this instance harmonize well. The work is decidedly one of a high rank of art, and its general effect pleasing. Animation and fulness of subject are merits of the painter's composition which are sufficiently obvious, and the interest of the moment is profound, when the first signs of relenting anger appear on the king's features, under the eloquent solicitations of the fair queen. The groups and attendants show the greatest variety, and furnish opportunities of contrast, not only as to figure and costume, but in passion and sentiment. The textures have been well rendered by the engraver, but as we have already said, the arrangement of dark and light shades is perhaps the most conspicuous merit in a work which we doubt not will prove one of the most popular published by the Union. The ruled engraving from Mr. Hancock's bas-relief of *Christ led to Crucifixion*, is also in the course of distribution, and great success has been displayed in treating light and shade under this conventional mode of representation. The advantages of thus rendering reliefs, where the alternate height and depth of the figures can be represented by vertical lines with almost mechanical nicety, furnish also a curious illustration of the way in which mere machinery may be employed to gratify the eye; where, however, it is needful to remark, that the free action of the engraver's hand produces effects which are usually far more agreeable than those generated by the dry action of an arm of steel, however correct. In the present case there is much delicacy about the work, and the general result is satisfactory.

Of new engravings recently published we may mention *The Little Anglers*, engraved by F. Joubert, as a work of much elegance and sobriety of character, after one of Mr. Le Jeune's charming groups of children. The subject is of the simplest possible kind, and presents all the advantages to be gained from purity of thought and delicacy of delineation. The engraving is equally pleasing; the foreground shows skill in the treatment of leaves and weeds, and adds force to the scene where it is most needed. *The Happy Time*, which represents two Italian peasants in conversation, has been engraved, in a mixed style of stippling and etching, with considerable effect, by Mr. J. Jenkins, from a painting by Mr. Joshua J. Jenkins. The bright light of that peculiar region, the costumes and attitudes, contribute to make a pleasing group, whose story is told at a single glance. A certain happiness of arrangement, and success in giving expression, are the attractive points.

Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. have this week published an admirable portrait-sketch of Mr. Thackeray, engraved by Francis Holl from a drawing by Samuel Laurence. It is extremely characteristic of the great satirist, and very happy in its expression.

The thirty-eighth Anniversary Dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution is appointed

to take place at the 'Freemasons,' on this day week, under the presidency of Lord Granville.

The chief musical event of the week has been the opening of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, feeble and cheerless, on Saturday, with *Massaniello*, but heartily pleasant on Thursday with the *Barbiere*. Mdlle. Bosio largely confirmed the good impressions we formed of her last season; and the new tenor, Signor Luchesi, was received with marked delight—his person, acting, and singing being of the most agreeable kind. With Ronconi as *Figaro*, and Formes as *Don Basilio*, the opera went charmingly. At the opening of the Ninth Season of the Musical Union, on Tuesday, M. Vieuxtemps made his appearance; and a new pianist, M. Haberdier, presented himself. His performances are calculated rather to astonish than to please, consisting more of agility of fingering than good musical taste.

At the second of the Philharmonic Concerts at the Hanover Rooms on Monday evening, an opportunity was afforded of judging, under favourable circumstances, of the merits of a work of what is called the 'Æsthetic school' of music, of which Schumann and Wagner have made themselves conspicuous leaders. An overture, scherzo, and *finale* of Schumann were performed, and the reception by those capable of judging proved that the sound taste for classical music is not in this country to be overborne by pretensions to genius and originality at the expense of learning and taste. The same revolution has been attempted in poetry in England, but public opinion is gradually restoring old classic authors to the place from which modern vagaries sought to remove them. At the concert on Monday some fine pieces of Mendelssohn, Spohr, and other composers, were executed in a style worthy of the masters and of the works. M. Sainton's performance of the Ninth Violin Concerto of Spohr, in E minor, was admirable, the orchestral accompaniments being also given with fine effect. Miss Louisa Pyne sang finely the airs in the *finale* of Mendelssohn's *Lorely*, and by her and Miss Poole the duet from *Der Freischütz* was beautifully given. The crowded state of the rooms shows that the Philharmonic Concerts do not diminish in popularity, notwithstanding the success of the younger rival association.

There have been several private concerts during the week, especially those of Mr. Lucas and Mr. C. Salaman, where good classical music was heard by crowded audiences.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—March 11th.—The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.R.S., President, in the chair. 'Geological Sketches round Ingleborough,' by John Phillips, F.R.S. The lecturer prefaced his observations on this the most conspicuous of the Yorkshire mountains, by a brief allusion to circumstances which, at an early period of life, had fixed his earnest attention on the scenery and natural history of the country which surrounds it. Viewed in any direction, Ingleborough appears a grand and solitary mass, chiefly composed of shales and sandstones, superposed on a broad floor of limestone which rests on a basis of upturned lower palæozoic rocks. The great limestone floor and the lower rocks are broken off and thrown down to the south and west of the mountain, by the enormous, often double, dislocation called the Craven Fault, and the ground falls in these directions nearly 2000 feet below the summit. Hence the conspicuous character of the mountain, which rises to the height of 2380 feet above the sea. The streams which gather on the slopes of Ingleborough and Pen-y-ghent run in small channels downward over the shales and sandstones, but, on reaching the limestone, they are swallowed up in deep gulphs of that rock, and after passing through caves, many of which are remarkable for beauty, issue to the surface in picturesque channels, and sometimes make pleasing cascades, such as Thornton Force. The most famous of these caverns, which was discovered by the present proprietors of

Ingleborough, and traced by them for a length of 702 yards, has, no doubt, been formed by the long continued erosion of a stream which, after gathering on the slope of Ingleborough, plunges into a deep chasm of the limestone called Gaping Gill; its erosive power being augmented by the sand and pebbles which it hurls down. The interior of this cave is wonderfully varied in form, and enriched by every variety of sparry accumulation—slender pipes, spiral columns, swelling bosses, broad expansions, and, most beautiful of all, white sheets of carbonate of lime which spread like leaves on small basins of the clearest water. From researches in the cave it appears that, from a certain point of the fissured roof, drops have been falling on a single line for above 120 years. Turning from the scenery, the author entered on a general history of the mountain. 1. He showed that the earliest of the strata were, as described by Professor Sedgwick, of the lower palæozoic ages, and contained marine exuviae, but no fishes. 2. These were upheaved so as to form many arched elevations—parts of a great system of movements which affected also the lake district to the west. 3. These great inequalities of surface were worn down by long continued oceanic agitations, so as to present a nearly uniform plane; an effect perfectly wonderful whatever amount of marine disturbance we suppose to have been exerted, and whatever length of time we allow for its operation. 4. The whole area then sank without violence, and continued to sink for a long period—first receiving a thick deposit of mountain limestone (marble), then a mixed deposit of shales, limestones, and sandstones, then a mass of millstone grit, and finally a great accumulation of coal measures. The total depression beneath the sea from the preceding condition (3) was estimated at one mile. 5. It was then shown that a violent convulsive movement, accompanied by enormous fractures, had displaced the sea-bed, and produced a great elevation of the country, so that, as compared with the lower portions of the strata on the south, west, and north, there was in some places a difference of level of the same strata, amounting to 4000 feet. 6. As a consequence of this great convulsion, and the watery agencies consequent upon it, the coal-measures and great part of the other strata which covered the limestone floor of Ingleborough were swept away,—an enormous waste,—leaving the mountains of Wharfedale, Ingleborough, and Pen-y-ghent, standing above the sea, but far lower than the height which the land had reached during or immediately after the disturbance. 7. The extent of land connected with these hills at the termination of this period of convulsion was then shown, and it was stated that the higher parts of this land had perhaps never again been covered by oceanic water—so that, in the immense period while the New Red, Lias, Oolite, and Chalk were deposited, these hills, not indeed in their present form, may have stood perpetually above the ancient ocean. Enaliosaurians may have been swimming within sight of Ingleborough,—Megalosaurians and Pterodactyls may have wandered over its slopes,—many systems of life corresponding to many successive ages arose and passed away, on the land and in the sea, but of all these there is no record *here*. At length, in the latest tertiary era, the Glacial crisis arrived, and left positive traces of its effects. 8. The depression of land was then described which occasioned the Glacial Sea in the northern zones, and certain phenomena were explained which proved the singular fact, that abundance of erratic blocks of Silurian strata, had been drifted to higher levels on the limestone which covers those Silurians. The author does not suppose that this glacial ocean reached more than 1500 feet above the present level, and consequently believes that a large part of the north-west of Yorkshire was not covered by its waters. The Botany of Ingleborough offers several peculiarities;—and joining its history to that of the higher mountains in the north, which have traces of a Scandinavian Flora, the author expressed his concurrence in the views of Professor E. Forbes, as to the former existence of land connecting Scotland and Scandinavia, and his belief

that on the formation of the glacial sea, the summits of the highest Yorkshire mountains remained above the water, and were the retreat of peculiar plants now found in this part of Yorkshire, in the Grampians, and in Scandinavia. 9. The author finally described a British Walled Camp, and the foundations of nineteen circular huts which had been discovered on the summit of Ingleborough, and concluded by remarking on the analogy and almost necessary connexion between certain branches of archaeology and modern views of the geological history of the globe.

April 4th.—A General Monthly Meeting of the Members was held this day, Wm. Pole, Esq., F.R.S., Treasurer and Vice-President, in the chair, when Sir James Matheson, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., Wm. Bigg, Esq., Peter Carthew, Esq., Stephen Martin Lenke, Esq., Wm. Pinney, Esq., M.P., and John White, Esq., were elected members. The presents received since the last meeting were laid on the table, and special thanks returned to the Hon. East India Company, to the Trustees of the British Museum, and to Miss Eliza Bromfield (who presented part of the library of her late brother, Dr. Bromfield, through J. L. Briscoe, Esq., M.R.I.) The following are the probable Friday evening arrangements after Easter, 1853:—Friday, April 8th, Rev. W. Taylor, F.R.S., 'Observations on Different Modes of Educating the Blind.' April 15th, T. H. Huxley, Esq., F.R.S., 'On the Identity of Structure of Plants and Animals.' April 22nd, John Conolly, M.D., 'On the Past and Present Condition of the Insane; and the Characters of Insanity.' April 29th, W. Brockedon, Esq., F.R.S., 'On the Treatment of Foreign Wines, and the Extensive Injuries recently caused by a Fungus on the Grape.' May 6th, Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., F.R.S., 'On the Nutritive Value of the Food of Man under Different Conditions of Age and Employment.' May 13th, Professor E. Forbes, F.R.S., President Geol. Soc., 'On Some New Points in British Geology.' May 20th, Dr. E. Frankland, 'Observations, Economical and Sanatory, on the Employment of Chemical Light for Artificial Illumination.' May 27th, B. C. Brodie, Esq., F.R.S., 'On Hydrogen and its Homologues.' June 3rd, Dr. John Tyndall, F.R.S., 'On Some of the Eruptive Phenomena of Iceland.' June 10th, Professor Faraday, F.R.S.

ETHNOLOGICAL.—March 16th.—Sir B. Brodie, Bart., President, in the chair. Sir Erskine Perry, Knight, late Chief-Justice of Bombay, was elected a Fellow. The paper was Dr. Freund's 'Report on Dr. Donaldson's Solution of the Etruscan Problem.' Dr. Freund recited with minute accuracy the data brought forward by Dr. Donaldson in his paper, which was read at the Ipswich meeting of the British Association in 1851, and that subsequently given to the world in the second edition of 'Varronianus.' These data were given for the most part in Dr. Donaldson's own words. The proposition which I maintain is this, says Dr. Donaldson, "That the Icelandic language in the uncultivated north represents, in the ninth century of our era, the language of a race of men who might have claimed a common pedigree with those Rhetio-Etruscans of the south, who became partakers in the Pelasgian civilization about sixteen hundred years before that epoch. Moreover, the Icelandic or Old Norse remains pure to the last, whereas the Etruscan is from the first alloyed by an interpenetration of Umbrian and Pelasgian ingredients. Consequently, it will justify all our reasonable expectations if we find clear traces of the Old Norse in the distinctive designations of the Etruscans,—that is, in those names which they imported into Italy, and if we can make the Scandinavian languages directly available for the explanation of such of their words and phrases as are clearly alien from the other old forms of Italy. This and more than this I shall be able to do. The theory that the Etruscan language, as we have it, is in part a Pelasgian idiom, more or less corrupted and deformed by contact with the Umbrian, and in part a relic of the oldest Low German or Scandinavian dialects, is amply confirmed by an inspection of

those remains which admit of approximate interpretation. The materials which are available for the study of the Etruscan language may be divided into three classes:—1. The names of deities, &c., whose titles and attributes are familiar to us from the mythology of Greece and Rome. 2. The Tuscan words which have descended to us with an interpretation. And, 3. The inscriptions, sepulchral or otherwise, of which we possess accurate transcripts. The Etruscan nation consisted of two main ingredients—viz., Tyrrheno-Pelasgians more or less intermixed with Umbrians, and Rhetians or Low Germans,—the former prevailing in the south, the latter in the north-western part of Etruria. It is obvious that we cannot expect to find one uniform language in the inscriptions, which belong to different epochs, and are scattered over the territory, which was occupied in different proportions by branches of cognate tribes. We must discriminate between those fragments which represent the language in its old or un-Rasenic form and those which exhibit scarcely any traces of Pelasgic character." On an ancient vase, dug up by General Galassi at Cervetri, is the following inscription:—

"Mi ni kebuma, mi maflu maram lisai ðipurenai;
Ede erai sic epana, mi nebu nastar helepu."

The punctuation and division into words are of course conjectural. Dr. Donaldson translates the couplet,—

"I am not dust; I am ruddy wine on burnt ashes;
When (or if) there is burning heat under ground I am water for thirsty lips."

Dr. Karl Meyer gives a different version; he translates the couplet,—

"I say that I praise the grace of Lisias Purenas
And that of his lady consort I sing, praise and proclaim."

In the museum at Naples is an inscription in one line,—

"Mi ni mulve neke velou ir publiana,"

which Dr. Donaldson translates,—

"I am not of Mulva, nor Volturni, but Populonia;"

and which Dr. Meyer translates,—

"I anoint myself with oil of Populonia."

In the first edition of 'Varronianus,' published in 1844, Dr. Donaldson declared that the most difficult problem in philology, the enigma of the origin of the Etruscans and the nature of their language, seemed at last to have been solved by Dr. Richard Lepsius, who had advanced very satisfactory reasons in favour of his hypothesis that the Etruscans were after all only Tyrrhenians or Pelasgians, who, invading Italy from the north-east, conquered the Umbrians, and took possession of the western part of the district formerly occupied by that people, but could not protect their own language from the modifying influence of the cognate Umbrian dialect. Within seven years, however, Dr. Donaldson ceases to find Dr. Lepsius's reasons satisfactory. He says, "Subsequent research has convinced me that we must recognise a Rhetian element superinduced on the previously existing combination of Tyrrheno-Pelasgian and Umbrian elements." It is therefore this additional third element, the Rætian or Low German, or the Icelandic in the Etruscan language, for which Dr. Donaldson claims the acknowledgment of a scientific discovery. In 1844 Dr. Donaldson accepts the usual etymology: "The Greek word *Τυρρηνός* is identical with the Latin *Tuscus* (for *Tursicus*) and *Etruscus*; and with the Umbrian *Turske*." He now rejects this, and asserts that the word Etruscus or Hetruscus is a compound of the Icelandic word *hetia* (which means warrior, hero, or soldier), and *ras* (from *atrasa*, which means to run). This new etymology is based on the presumption that there was a collateral aspirate form, *Hetruscus* and *Hetruria*. There were no such forms, however, in existence, which confirms the statement of old Mantius (in *Orthographia s.v. Etruria*): "Omne aspirationem omittunt veteres libri, lapides, et nummi." We therefore cannot admit the form *Hetruscus*, and so the *Hetia* of the Eddas, those warriors and heroes of the olden time, may still repose in Walhalla without being disturbed and entangled in the struggle of doubtful Etruscan etymology. Dr. Donaldson seems, however, to feel that verbal resemblances are but doubtful proofs, and he rests

more on grammatical evidence. The causative verb *lata* of the Perugian inscription, compared with the Icelandic causative verb *atlata*, was what encouraged him to announce to the British Association the solution of the Etruscan problem. If Dr. Donaldson had consulted the fac-simile of the Perugian inscription as published by Vermiglioli in 1827, instead of referring to mere citations of that fac-simile, he would not have made his discovery, but he would have found that the existence of the word *lat* in the first line of the inscription is not exempt from doubt. Dr. Donaldson reads as if the stone were not damaged; but on the very spot where the word *lat* is supposed to be found the stone is injured, and instead of the *A* of the word *lat* there are two small perpendicular lines and a point between them, which is situated nearer to the right-hand line. Are these two short lines a portion of an *A*? They may be part of an *N*, in which case the word will read *enlat*; or if the point near the right-hand line is not a part of the injury of the stone, the two lines may be two *'s* (*Il*), and we must read *culi it* in two separate words; or, finally, the first *I* may be the number one, in which case we must read *cul* (one) *it*. But even if the lines really are parts of a mutilated *A*, we have not two words, as Dr. Donaldson gives us, *en lat*, but the single word *enlat*, and after it a point. The division of words where there are no points is arbitrary; but, as Otfried Müller remarks, we must not leap over existing points without satisfactory reasons, as Dr. Donaldson has done three times in the first two lines of the inscription. Dr. Freund examined at considerable length, and with great learning, the etymological reasoning adduced by Dr. Donaldson, and which he declared to be philologically unsound. The name Etruscus is not of Scandinavian origin; the Rætii are not proved to be a Gothic or Low-German tribe; the Etruscan mythology is not proved to be of Gothic origin; the Etruscan language is not undoubtedly proved to be intermixed with Scandinavian words; and, after all, the shibboleth of the whole question, the Perugian inscription, remains as unintelligible after Dr. Donaldson's researches as it was before them.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Feb. 25th.—'On the Etymology of the word Stone-henge,' by the Master of Caius.—Mr. Herbert, the author of the 'Cyclops Christianus,' adopts the legend which makes Stonehenge the scene where the Welsh nobles fell beneath the daggers of Hengist's followers. He thinks this is corroborated by the name of the locality,—which, in the more ancient authorities, is often called *Stonehenges*, and in one place Simon of Abingdon (a monkish writer of the fifteenth century) writes it *Stonehengest*. The word Stonehenge, or Stonehenges, or Stonehengest, therefore means, according to Mr. Herbert, the Stone of Hengist. He maintains—and truly—that it is a law of our language, that, in compound words of which one element bears to the other the same relation as an adjective to its substantive, then the adjectival or qualifying element takes the first place;—and he would, therefore, have us believe that Stonehenge cannot mean the hanging stone, the *pietra pendens* of Wace. Further, he says that the rule above stated admits of one exception—and this is that when the qualifying element is a proper name, it may take the last place, as, Port-Patrick, Fort-William, &c. But here we must remind Mr. Herbert that such compound terms as Port-Patrick, &c., are instances of a Norman idiom which affected our language only from the fourteenth century, while Stonehenge is clearly an English compound; its elements are English; it may be traced to the twelfth century;—we cannot, therefore, give to Stonehenge the meaning Mr. Herbert assigns to it. Some reviewer in the 'Quarterly' of last September "conceives that *henge* is a mere termination of the genitive or adjectival kind, such as Mr. Kemble has given a list of in one of his papers for the Philological Society,"—the absurdity of which "conception" is too glaring to need exposure. The true etymology is the one which tradition has handed down to us. In many

of the Gothic languages words are found closely resembling *henge*, and signifying something suspended, as a shelf, a curtain, an ear-ring, &c., as *brot-hänge*, G., shelves to hang bread on; *quirk-hänge*, a frame to dry curds and cheese upon; *thal-hänge*, the steep side of a valley; *ör-hänge*, Sw., an ear-ring. In the south or west of England you may hear in any butcher's shop of the "head and *hinge*" of certain animals, — the head with some portions of the animal thence dependent. In the Glossary of the 'Exmoor Soulding' we find, "*Hange* or *hanje*, the pertenance of any creature, joined by the gullet to the head, and hanging together, viz., the lights, heart, and liver." These are only other applications of the word which appears in the final element of *Stonehenge*, where *henge* signifies the impost, which is suspended on the two uprights. And in this signification it is used in our literature. Stukeley tells us he had been informed, that in a certain locality in Yorkshire, certain natural rocks were called *Stonehenge*. Again, "herein they imitated, or rather, emulated, the Israelites, who being delivered from the Egyptians, and having trampled the Red Sea and Jordan (opposing them) under their feet, did, by God's command, erect a *stonage* of twelve stones," &c. (Gibbons. A fool's bolt soon shot at *Stonehenge*.) Nares gives — "Would not everybody say to him, we know the *stonage* at Gilgal." — (Leslie).

—as who with skill
And knowingly his journey manage will,
Doth often from the beaten road withdraw,
Or to behold a *stonage*, taste a spaw,
Or with some subtle artist to conferre.

G. Tooke's 'Belides,' p. 11.

Hence we may understand how our older authorities generally write the name *Stonehenges*. Each of the trilithons was, strictly speaking, a *stonage*; and the entire monument might either be called the *Stonages*, or if the word were used in its collective sense, the *Stoneage*. *Stonehenge* can only be a clerical blunder for *Stonehenges*. Besides the word *hange*, there seems to have been another word which did not take the final vowel, and from which the Germans got their *vor-hang*, a curtain, and we the word *Ston-heng* in Robert of Gloucester (154).

Arst was the kyng y heryed, er he myghte come there
Withinne the place of the Stonheng, that he lette rere.

This word *hang* is used in Norfolk for, first, a crop of fruit, i. e. that which is pendent from the boughs; secondly, a declivity—see Forby. It enters into the west of England, *stake-hang*; the east (Sussex), *herring-hang*,—the place in which herrings are hung on sticks to dry. Hardyng calls the trilithons at *Stonehenge*, or, perhaps we might more correctly say their impost, *Stonehengles*, in which *hengle* or *hengel* is nothing but a derivative of *hang*; and, like its primitive, means something that is suspended. In some parts of the north of England the iron bar over the fire on which the cauldron is hung is, with its appurtenances, called the *Hangles*. Another word, *scallenge*, may be noticed. It is used in the west of England for the lych-gate, often found at the entrance of our churchyards. The Dutch call a slate, *schalie*; in our Old English dialect we find it called *skalye*:—a construction which supported a roof formed of slates may have been called a *scall-henge*.

GEOLOGICAL.—*March 23rd.*—Professor E. Forbes, President, in the chair.—W. Fairbairn, Esq., T. S. Heneken, Esq., T. H. Henry, Esq., H. H. Howell, Esq., Lovell Reeve, Esq., J. K. Blackwell, Esq., and H. F. Mackworth, Esq., were elected Fellows. The following communications were read:—1. 'On some Tertiary Formations in St. Domingo,' by Col. Heneken, F.G.S.; with 'Remarks on the Corals,' by W. Lonsdale, Esq., F.G.S., and 'On the Mollusca,' by J. C. Moore, Esq., F.G.S. In the north-east part of the island of St. Domingo the river Yaqui flows in a west-north-west direction, through a plain four or five miles wide, flanked on its northern boundary by the cordillera of Monte Christi, and on its southern by the Cibao mountains. The Monte Christi range rises to the height of 3500 feet, and consists principally of compact limestone, covered with shales and sandstone, and believed to be of secondary age. The northern flank of the Cibao mountains on the south also consists of beds, presumed to be of secondary age; but their more central ridge, which rises to the height of 6000 feet, consists of granite, porphyry, chlorite slate, and other crystalline rocks. Between these two mountain chains, and following the course of the river Yaqui, the tertiary beds occur, forming a line of low hills, which extend from Santiago to Manchineel Bay, a distance of nearly 70 miles. The lowest beds consist of green shales, in many places full of fossils. Ten species of corals, one hundred and sixty-three of mollusca, and the teeth of four species of fish have been procured from these beds. The corals are all believed to be extinct species; some of them belong to genera only known in the fossil state; and one of them cannot be referred to any known genus. Of the mollusca, sixteen species are believed to be identical with recent species, most of them now living in the adjacent seas. Three of them—a Malea, a Triton, and a Venus—cannot be distinguished from shells living in the Pacific. Only two shells have been identified with American fossils; one, the *Turbinellus infundibulum*, occurs in the upper Eocene of South Carolina; and the other, *Chama arcuella*, in the Miocene formation of the United States. The fish all belong to species found fossil in Malta, and in the older tertiary of America. These green shales, which are about six hundred feet in thickness, are covered by a few feet of coarse conglomerate, which is overlaid by a tuffaceous limestone, about three hundred feet thick, and containing many fossils. The most abundant of these are corals, of which there are five species, belonging to three genera, all of which have living representatives in the West Indian seas. Not one, however, can be identified with any living species. The mollusca of the tuffaceous limestone are eight in number, four of which also occur in the green shales above mentioned. One only, *Pleurotoma Virgo*, is believed to be still living. The groups of fossils which appear to have the closest resemblance to that of the green shales are, in North America, the Upper Eocene beds of Vicksburg, described by Mr. Conrad in the 'Journal of the Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia,' vol. i.; and, in Europe, the Maltese tertiary. 2. 'On the Upper Palaeozoic Series of Strata in the Boulonnais,' by R. A. C. Austen, Esq., F.R.S., Sec. G.S.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*March 24th.*—Mr. Frederick Warren delivered the concluding lecture of the series, 'On the History, Trade, and Manufacture of Cotton.' Having in the preceding lectures explained the nature of the plant from which the fibre was obtained, the mode of treating the fibre, and of producing from it cotton cloth, Mr. Warren now proceeded to describe the manner of bleaching the fabric, so as to render it fit for the operations of the calico-dyer and printer. The old plan of bleaching consisted in submitting the cloth to the action of water filtered through wood ash, and afterwards exposing it to the atmosphere. This was a tedious process, and occupied many months. Scheele having discovered the power of chlorine, Berthollet, a French chemist, made a number of experiments, and ascertained that it was capable of abstracting the impurities of, and depriving the cotton cloth of its colouring matter. The first practical application was made by a Mr. Macgregor, of Glasgow, who used chlorine in conjunction with sulphuric acid; this, however, produced so offensive an effluvia that chemists continued to experiment until it was found that by mixing lime with oxy-muriatic acid the objectionable smell was removed. These improvements had reduced the cost of bleaching from fourpence a yard to three-halfpence, or one penny three-farthings a piece of thirty yards. After the material had been thoroughly bleached, it had to be prepared for receiving the colouring matter, which consisted in the application of a peculiar kind of mordant, according to the colour required, and this entering the fibres of the cotton cloth, rendered it susceptible to the action of another chemical, which though colourless in itself, produced by combination with

the mordant the exact shade required. Mr. Warren, while explaining the process, performed the whole of the operations described, thus rendering the effects he had alluded to visible to the meeting. The old plan of laying on the colours by hand, the substitution first of wood blocks, then of combining with the wood metal points and lines, so as to increase the fineness of the work, and now of the copper cylinder printing-machine, were next enumerated, and the mode in which the pattern was impressed on the cylinder was very lucidly explained. The last improvement in block printing was burning out the pattern, previously drawn on a wood block, with fine points, and then into the matrix so formed pouring soft metal, the body of the pattern being afterwards filled in with felt, which by readily absorbing and delivering the colour gave a greater depth, precision, and evenness to the design.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Monday.**—Royal Institution, 4 p.m.—(Dr. A.W. Hoffmann, on Organic Chemistry.)
—Geographical, 8½ p.m.—(A. G. Finlay, Esq., on Oceanic Currents and their Connection with the Proposed Central American Canals.)
—London Institution, 7 p.m.—(Mr. John Coe, on the Origin, Progress, and Present Practice of the Art of Printing.)
Tuesday.—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Thomas Wharton Jones, Esq., F.R.S., on Animal Physiology.)
—Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ p.m.
—Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.
—Zoological, 9 p.m.—(Mr. Broderip, on an Undescribed Picture of the Dodo belonging to His Grace the Duke of Northumberland; and other Papers.)
—Syro-Egyptian, 7½ p.m.—(1. Notice of Baron von Wrede's Travels in Hadramut, by Dr. Plate; 2. On an Outlet to Lake Wan, by Mr. Ainsworth; 3. Astronomy of the Assyrians, by Dr. Grotefend.)
Wednesday.—Royal Institution, 4 p.m.—(Dr. A. W. Hoffmann, on Organic Chemistry.)
—Society of Arts, 8 p.m.
—Graphic, 8 p.m.
—Pharmaceutical, 8½ p.m.
—Ethnological, 8½ p.m.—(Wm. Bollaert, Esq., F.R.G.S., on the Indians of South Peru, with Remarks on the Incas.)
—Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
—R. S. Literature, 8½ p.m.
—Archæological Association, 4 p.m.—(Anniversary.)
Thursday.—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Dr. E. Frankland, on Technological Chemistry.)
—Royal, 8½ p.m.
—Antiquaries, 8 p.m.
—London Institution, 7 p.m.—(Rev. R. Walker, F.R.S., on Sound.)
Friday.—Royal Institution, 8½ p.m.—(T. H. Huxley, Esq., on the Identity of Structure of Plants and Animals.)
—Department of Practical Art, 8 p.m.—(Professor E. Forbes, on Animal Forms.)
Saturday.—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Prof. Faraday, on Static Electricity.)
—Medical, 8 p.m.
—Asiatic, 8 p.m.—(Professor Royle, on Indian Products known to the Ancients.)

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, April 6th.
"We shall now see the times of Louis XIV.—the Augustan age of French literature—return in greater splendour!" was the proud prediction, eighteen months ago, of one of the most enthusiastic (*id est*, one of the best paid) partisans of the new imperial despotism. But the culotted and embroidered-coated Cassandra saw his prophecy treated with the same contempt as were those of the daughter of Priam; and unlike them, it has not, unfortunately for him, been verified by the result. So far from the Augustan age having returned, and from Racines, Corneilles, Molières, Boileaux, Labruyères, Bayles, Bossuets, Destouches, Fenélons, Lafontaines, Fontenelles, Pascals, Regnards, J. B. Rousseaux, Scarrons, and De Sevigné, being as plentiful as blackberries, there is a perfect blank in literature, and not the slightest prospect of any writer, good or bad, emerging from obscurity. Nay, more; all the men who were of literary note before the imperial régime imposed itself, by fraud and sanguinary violence, on the nation, shrink from it with horror as from a pestilence; and whilst some are pining in exile, victims of its injustice,

the greater part of the others, as if stupified, or ashamed at the degradation to which their country has fallen, write no more. The few who do consent to publish, confine themselves to reprints of former works—as Guizot, for example, with his 'Corneille' and 'Shakspeare'; or to selections from former labours—as Janin, with his (*soi-disant*) 'Histoire Dramatique'; or to compilations of notes collected in happier times and for other purposes—as Augustin Thierry, in his just published 'Essai sur le Tiers-Etat'; or to pretended histories of the past, really intended to attack the present—as Lamartine, in his 'Histoire de la Restauration.' The intelligence of the country is in fact lethargic, palsied—apparently dead. No pens are employed—no new books of real sterling merit are published—scarcely anybody reads. Even journalism itself—that everyday literature of the mass—is extinct, for the only papers that dare express an opinion are in the pay of the Government.

A good deal of commotion was caused in the literary circles a few days ago by the report that Beranger had died, and that the Government had had him secretly interred in order to prevent the assemblage of a vast multitude at his funeral. Happily, however, the patriotic and beloved *chansonnier* is alive and well. Another circumstance has caused some excitement in the same circles. The Government has prohibited the performance of a little tragic drama called *Mal'aria*, produced some time back at the Théâtre Français—and of which the 'Gazette' in one of its recent numbers gave an account—and of a small comic sketch, entitled *Les Lundis de Madame*, brought out at the same theatre a few nights since. As there is nothing in either piece offensive to morality—nothing that even distantly approaches such plays as the *Dame aux Camélias*, which has been performed nearly two hundred times amidst the intense admiration of the Parisians, though its heroine is a noted courtesan, and all its personages vile women and disreputable men, it is a matter of wonder what can have caused the prohibition. Perhaps, however, it arises from a mere wanton exercise of power, or is an act of vengeance inspired by some influential rival, or some irritated actress.

You are no doubt aware that since the annihilation of French liberty, and the moral destruction of the newspaper press, it has been the fashion to inundate every inch of society with manuscript verses, squibs, *jeux de mots*, libels, and calumnies on the imperial potentate, his ministers and creatures. Most of these productions, though biting and malignant in the extreme, are of small literary merit; but others would be worthy of preservation if only from the names of their authors, and as a sort of picture of the times. Amongst the latter may be mentioned a new piece by an illustrious poet now in exile, which, I am told, is at present on the *tapis*, and which is creating an extraordinary sensation. It is a regular poem, and is called 'The Expiation.' It represents the great Napoleon being visited in his camp at Moscow by Destiny, who rebukes him in majestic language with having destroyed the liberties of his country, and with having, for his own selfish ambition, plunged Europe into a long and destructive war. "And now," cries Destiny to the terrified conqueror, "the expiation of thy glory shall commence! See—Moscow is now burning! And after Moscow shall come Leipsic—and then Waterloo—and then St. Helena! But as that will not suffice, thou shalt be carried to the Invalides, and see thy nephew and heir at the Tuileries!" The piece, it is said, is one of the most vigorously vehement ever produced by its author, and he is noted for the impetuosity of his poetical oburgations; whilst the sting at the end is represented to be so terrible in itself, and so effectively introduced, that it would make a statue wince.

The new comic opera, by Ambrose Thomas, author of the *Caid*, has been produced at the Opéra Comique, and has obtained all the success that was expected from it. It abounds in *morceaux* of great freshness and beauty, and parts of it display considerable original power. The overture to it is particularly good. But all its merits are those

of the composer—the author of the libretto, M. Sauvage, having thought proper to be extremely dull. Madame Agalde supports the principal character with great talent. The only other musical matter worth mentioning is, that Mlle. Cruvelli has had the mortification of being hissed at the Italian Theatre—a very rare and therefore very severe punishment at such a house. The reason of it was not bad singing, but a most scandalous display of ill-temper. The young lady, it seems, is annoyed beyond measure at the success of Madame Lagrange, the second *prima donna* (a success, by the way, which, to use a French expression, is becoming consolidated): but not choosing or not having the opportunity of venting her wrath on her rival, she the other night poured it out on the public. Thus she neglected to come on the stage in *Otello* when she was required—she burked some of her airs—talked instead of singing others—treated the audience with marked contempt—kept the performance more than once at a standstill—in a word, played such vagaries as were perhaps never witnessed on a stage before. But the lesson she received appeared to do her good, and it is to be hoped, for her own sake, that she will not require a repetition of it.

The management of the Théâtre Français has not unnaturally manifested considerable annoyance at the reflections cast on it by the public, and by the literary world, for rejecting Ponsard's new comedy, *Honneur et Argent*, which is running a career of extraordinary success at the Odéon Theatre. It has sent a note to the newspapers, declaring that it did not, strictly speaking, reject the piece. But Ponsard has replied in a very becoming letter, in which he states that he was told, after his play was read, that it could only be accepted on the express condition that it should not be performed. If this were not, in the strict technical meaning of the term, a rejection, it must be confessed that it was something marvellously like it. As to Augier's comedy, *Phi'berte*, which the theatre is also accused of having rejected, though it too has gained extraordinary success, it appears that it was not formally offered to it—at least in a complete state. But this does not save the management from blame—for, as is very justly remarked, Augier would have preferred having the piece performed at the first literary theatre, if he had not had good reason to apprehend similar treatment to that inflicted on Ponsard. The fact is, that the Théâtre Français is at present under the control of a very conceited gentleman, one M. Arsène Houssaye, who thinks that he has more brains and more poetical talent than all the dramatic authors of France put together, and accordingly deems himself perfectly justified in treating them, one and all, *du haut de sa grandeur*.

VARIETIES.

The Government Bookselling Concerns.—In an article on the education question, in the new number of the 'Edinburgh Review,' the writer, in noticing Sir James Kay Shuttleworth's new work, remarks, "We are glad to observe that Sir James Kay Shuttleworth expresses a very decided opinion on a subject which is one of considerable importance, and which has been much discussed. With reference to the publication and trading in school books by the Government, Sir James Kay Shuttleworth remarks:—'It is essential that the Government should avoid every form of interference which could discourage individual enterprise, the freedom of opinion, and the natural action of literature on the popular intelligence and taste, or of the trade in books in their production and diffusion. The Government is not an author, a holder of copyrights, a publisher of books, nor a patron of methods; much less is it to interfere in the formation of opinion, by making schools the organs of its own doctrines.' And he adds, 'I concur with the great publishing houses of London in their objections to any sale of the books of the Irish Commissioners in Great Britain, except through the ordinary channels of trade.' This is an opinion founded on sound principles. The act of copyright

creates a monopoly for the encouragement of literature, and thus for the benefit of the public. It never was contemplated that the Government should buy up, or in any way hold, these monopolies. If they hold them, they must either trade in books, and carry on the business of booksellers in all its details, or they must restrict the use of their works to their own schools. In the one case they embark in a business they cannot carry on without prejudice to the public interest; in the other, they deprive the public of the books they have every right to demand, inasmuch as they have been constructed at their own cost. It would, indeed, be a narrow and exclusive policy, little to be commended, were the Government to use the influence they possess, to encourage the most able writers, free of money payment, to write books restricted to the use of their own schools. It cannot be supposed that any writer would, of his own choice, restrict the circulation and utility of his writings to a particular class of schools. On the contrary, he should desire that they might have the widest diffusion, thus extending the public benefit, and at the same time securing to himself, in the most legitimate way, that just reward which should result to him from a public recognition of the value of his services.—*Edinburgh Review*.

American Copyright.—We announced in our last number the probable conclusion of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, in which the rights of authors to the labour of their brains would be reciprocally recognised. But the hum and confusion incident to a change of administration have thrown the subject into the shade for awhile. Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Everett have retired without the glory of having achieved this noble act of justice, which is reserved for President Pierce and Secretary Marcy. Both of them, we believe, are men of literary tastes and literary associations, the personal as well as political friends of Hawthorne, Bancroft, and Bryant; and it is, therefore, to be hoped that in the midst of their absorbing occupations they will not allow that gross and damaging denial of justice which has hitherto marked our legislation, to disgrace our national character. It is a piece of self-injuring baseness on the part of the United States, that it suffers so vast and important an interest as that of literature to remain without the protection of law, exposed to almost universal piracy. Some rumours allege that the treaty is already before the Senate; if so, we shall look to that body for prompt and decisive action.—*Putnam's Monthly Magazine*.

Duty on Paper.—'The Times' circulation in 1850 was nearly twelve millions (11,900,000). The duty on the paper amounted to upwards of 12,000*l*. Assuming the weight of each ream of 500 sheets to be 78*lbs.*, the duty per ream would be rather more than 10*s.*, and the number of reams about 24,000. But the case of 'The Times' is entirely exceptional, its enormous circulation enabling it to employ the first talent, and its talent increasing the circulation. Its well-written articles, even when the arguments excite a smile, are admired for the style of their composition. Of ten other daily papers, the total issue was 8,920,140, equivalent to an average of 1,784 reams each, the duty upon which would amount to about 900*l*. Of 48 weekly newspapers, not including those issuing less than 2,000 numbers weekly, the circulation in 1850 was 23,021,274, giving an average of 479,610 issued, and 960 reams of paper consumed by each; and assuming the weight per ream to be 50*lbs.* only, a saving to each newspaper by a repeal of the duty would be effected to the amount of 350*l.* per annum.—*Journal of the Society of Arts*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. T. E. R., who wishes to know whether the *Price* offered by the Entomological Society for an Essay on the natural history of the *Coccine* injurious to fruit trees, may be competed for by non-members, had better write to the Secretary, 13, Bedford Row.

For suggestions from several correspondents interested in this journal, our thanks are due.

Erratum.—The paragraph, last week, under the head of 'Varieties,' on 'Cleopatra's Needle,' should have been given as from 'The Times.'

POPULAR VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

FORTUNE'S TWO VISITS TO THE TEA COUNTRIES OF CHINA AND INDIA. *Third Edition.* With Map and Woodcuts. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 18s.

HON. CAPT. EGERTON'S JOURNAL OF A WINTER'S TOUR IN INDIA. With a Visit to the Court of Nepal. With Woodcuts. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 18s.

HON. ROBERT CURZON'S VISITS TO THE MONASTERIES OF THE LEVANT. With numerous Illustrations. *Fourth Edition.* Post 8vo. 15s.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE IN 19TH CENTURY. From recent Dutch Travels. *New Edition.* Post 8vo. 6s.

CUMMING'S HUNTING ADVENTURES AMONG THE WILD BEASTS OF SOUTH AFRICA. *Third Edition;* with numerous Illustrations. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 24s.

SIERRA LEONE DESCRIBED IN A SERIES OF LETTERS, Written to Friends at Home. By A LADY. Edited by Mrs. Norton. Post 8vo. 6s.

SIR WOODBINE PARISH'S BUENOS AYRES AND THE PROVINCES OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA; from their Discovery and Conquest by the Spaniards. *Second Edition,* enlarged. With Map and Plates. 8vo. 14s.

MRS. MEREDITH'S NOTES AND SKETCHES OF NEW SOUTH WALES, during a Residence from 1839-44. *New Edition.* Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

HAY'S WESTERN BARBARY, Its Wild Tribes and its Savage Animals. *New Edition.* Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

EDWARD'S VOYAGE UP THE RIVER AMAZON, including a Visit to Para. *New Edition.* Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

SIR FRANCIS HEAD'S ROUGH NOTES OF SOME RAPID JOURNEYS ACROSS THE PAMPAS AND OVER THE ANDES. *Sixth Edition.* Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

MRS. HOUSTOUN'S TEXAS AND THE GULF OF MEXICO. Plates. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 21s.

SIR CHARLES FELLOWS' TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN ASIA MINOR, more particularly in the Province of Lycia. *Second Edition.* Maps and Plates. Post 8vo. 9s.

HAMILTON'S RESEARCHES IN ASIA MINOR, PONTUS, AND ARMENIA; with some account of their Geology and Antiquities. Plates. 2 Vols. 8vo. 38s.

LABORDE'S JOURNEY THROUGH ARABIA PETRÆA TO MOUNT SINAI AND THE EXCAVATED CITY OF PETRA, THE EDOM OF THE PROPHECIES. *Second Edition.* Plates and Woodcuts. 8vo. 18s.

ST. JOHN'S ADVENTURES IN THE LIBYAN DESERT AND THE OASIS OF JUPITER AMMON. *New Edition.* Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

KINNEAR'S CAIRO, PETRA, AND DAMASCUS, Described during a Tour in those Countries. Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

CAPTNS. IRBY AND MANGLE'S TRAVELS IN EGYPT, NUBIA, SYRIA, AND THE HOLY LAND, including a Journey round the Dead Sea and the country east of the Jordan. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

FATHER RIPA'S RESIDENCE OF 13 YEARS AT THE COURT OF PEKIN IN THE SERVICE OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA. *New Edition.* Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

DENNIS' CITIES AND CEMETERIES OF ETRURIA. Being a Description of Existing Monuments of Etruscan Art. With Maps, Plans, and Woodcuts. 2 Vols. 8vo. 42s.

PAGET'S HUNGARY AND TRANSYLVANIA; with remarks on their Condition, Social, Political, and Economical. *Second Edition,* with Map, and Woodcuts. 2 Vols. 8vo. 24s.

SIR J. G. WILKINSON'S DALMATIA AND MONTENEGRO; with a Journey to Mostar in Herzegovina, and Remarks on the Slavonic Nations. Map and Plates. 2 Vols. 8vo. 42s.

LETTERS FROM THE SHORES OF THE BALTIC. By a LADY. *New Edition.* Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

BISHOP HEBER'S JOURNEY THROUGH THE UPPER PROVINCES OF INDIA, from Calcutta to Bombay and Madras and the Southern Provinces. *New Edition.* 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 12s.

LETTERS FROM MADRAS, or, First Impressions of Life and Manners in India. By A LADY. *New Edition.* Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

CAPT. MUNDY'S NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN BORNEO AND CELEBES, DOWN TO THE OCCUPATION OF LABUAN, from the Journals of RAJAH BROOKE; together with the Expedition of H.M.S. Iris. With Portraits and Plates. 2 Vols. 8vo. 32s.

THE SAXON IN IRELAND, or, Rambles of an Englishman in Search of a Settlement. *Second Edition.* Map. Post 8vo. 6s.

MACFARLANE'S TRAVELS IN TURKEY. Made expressly with the view to examine into the True State of that Country. 2 Vols. 8vo. 28s.

LIEUT.-COL. LEAKE'S TRAVELS IN NORTHERN GREECE. Maps and Plates. 4 Vols. 8vo. 60s.

A VOYAGE TO THE MAURITIUS, THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND ST. HELENA. By the Author of "Paddiana." Post 8vo.

BUNBURY'S JOURNAL OF A RESIDENCE AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, with Excursions into the Interior, and Notes on the Natural History and the Native Tribes. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 9s.

RUXTON'S TRAVELS IN MEXICO, with Adventures among the Wild Tribes and Animals of the Prairies and Rocky Mountains. *New Edition.* Post 8vo. 6s.

OLIPHANT'S VISIT TO NEPAUL AND JUNG BAHADOOR, THE NEPAULESE AMBASSADOR. Map. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

PORTUGAL AND MADEIRA; with an Itinerary of the most interesting parts, and Information for the Traveller or the Invalid Visitor. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 12s. *May be had separately.*

SIR JAMES ROSS' VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY AND RESEARCH IN THE SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC REGIONS, 1839-43. With Plates, Maps, and Woodcuts. 2 Vols. 8vo. 36s.

SIR CHARLES LYELL'S TRAVELS IN NORTH AMERICA, 1841-2, with Geological observations, Together with a SECOND VISIT to the UNITED STATES, 1845-6. *Second Edition.* 4 Vols. Post 8vo. 39s.

GODLEY'S LETTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 16s.

FEATHERSTONHAUGH'S TOUR THROUGH THE SLAVE STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, from the river Potomac to Texas and the Frontiers of Mexico. Plates. 2 Vols. 8vo. 26s.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITIONS OF
DR. WM. SMITH'S SCHOOL DICTIONARIES.

The Publisher desires to call attention to these Dictionaries, which have, in the opinion of CLASSICAL SCHOLARS, entirely superseded the obsolete works of Lemprière, Potter, and Adam, and are now in general use at most of our GREAT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS; believing that their former price alone prevented their universal adoption, he has determined to send forth these New and Revised Editions at such a rate as to place them within the reach of EVERY SCHOOL AND SEMINARY in the United Kingdom.

SMITH'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY
 OF GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY, BIOGRAPHY, AND GEOGRAPHY.

Second, Revised and Cheaper Edition. One Volume. 8vo. 15s.

"Pushes for ever from his stool our well remembered school-friend Lemprière."—*Examiner.*

"We recommend this new Classical Dictionary for universal adoption."—*Athenæum.*

SMITH'S SMALLER CLASSICAL DICTIONARY.

OF MYTHOLOGY, BIOGRAPHY, AND GEOGRAPHY.

Abridged from the above Work. Second, Revised and Cheaper Edition, illustrated with 200 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"This abridgment will be most acceptable. It contains every classical name that the juvenile pupil is likely to meet with."—*Britannia.*

SMITH'S SMALLER DICTIONARY OF GREEK & ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Abridged from the larger Work. Second, Revised and Cheaper Edition, illustrated with 200 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"Admirably supplies a long-felt want—that of a volume of portable size, exhibiting in an alphabetical form the results of modern scholars."—*Journal of Education.*

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITIONS OF
MRS. MARKHAM'S SCHOOL HISTORIES.

MARKHAM'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

FROM THE FIRST INVASION BY THE ROMANS TO THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

New and Revised Edition. (68th Thousand.) With numerous Woodcuts. One Volume. 12mo. 6s.

"* * This New and Cheaper edition has been thoroughly revised, most of the woodcuts re-engraved, and a great many new illustrations inserted."

MARKHAM'S HISTORY OF FRANCE.

FROM THE CONQUEST BY THE GAULS TO THE DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.

New and Revised Edition. (24th Thousand.) With numerous Woodcuts. One Volume. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

MARKHAM'S HISTORY OF GERMANY.

FROM THE INVASION BY MARIUS, TO THE BATTLE OF LEIPSIK.

New and Revised Edition. 6th Thousand. With numerous Woodcuts. One Volume. 12mo. 6s.

"These works are constructed on a plan which is, we think, well chosen. They are divided into chapters, and at the end of each chapter is subjoined a conversation suggested by the matter of the preceding text. By this arrangement a consecutive narrative is kept up, while, at the same time, everything interesting connected with each reign is made the subject of discussion and examination. We are glad to find that they are popular; they cannot be too strongly recommended."—*Journal of Education.*

Also nearly ready, uniform with the above,

A SCHOOL HISTORY OF GREECE.

WITH SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTERS ON THE LITERATURE, ART, AND DOMESTIC MANNERS OF THE GREEKS.

BY DR. WM. SMITH.

With Maps and numerous Woodcuts. One Volume. 12mo.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

STANDARD WORKS PUBLISHED BY MR. MURRAY.

ABERCROMBIE (JOHN, M.D.). Enquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers and the Investigation of Truth. *Thirteenth Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

AIRY (PROFESSOR). Astronomical, Magnetical, and Meteorological Observations, 1850. Royal 4to. 50s.

AUSTIN (MRS. SARAH). Translation of Ranke's Political and Ecclesiastical History of the Popes of Rome. *Third Edition.* 2 Vols. 8vo. 21s.

BARROW (SIR JOHN). Chronological Account of the Voyages of Discovery and Research within the Arctic Regions, from the earliest periods to the present time. Abridged from the Official Narratives. Maps. 2 Vols. 8vo. 27s.

BELL (SIR CHARLES). On The Mechanism and Vital Endowments of the Hand as evincing Design. *Fifth Edition.* Portrait and Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

BABBAGE (CHARLES) On the Economy of Machinery and Manufactures. *Fourth Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

BLUNT (REV. PROF.). Undesigned Coincidences in the Writings of the Old and New Testament, an Argument of their Veracity; with an Appendix containing Undesigned Coincidences between the Gospels, Acts, and Josephus. *Third Edition.* 8vo. 9s.

BREWSTER (SIR DAVID). Martyrs of Science, or the Lives of Galileo, Tycho Brahe, and Kepler. *Second Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

BUXTON (SIR FOWELL). Memoirs and Correspondence. Edited by his Son. *Fourth Edition.* Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

BYRON (LORD). Complete Poetical Works. *New and beautifully printed Edition.* In half-crown Vols.

CALCOTT (LADY). Little Arthur's History of England. *Seventeenth Edition.* Woodcuts. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

CAMPBELL (LORD). Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Chief Justices of England. From the Earliest Times. *Third Edition.* 9 Vols. 8vo. 132s.

CARNARVON (LORD). Portugal, Galicia, and the Basque Provinces. From Notes made during a Journey to those Countries. *Third Edition.* Post 8vo. 6s.

CATHCART (MAJOR-GENERAL). Commentaries on the War in Russia and Germany, 1812-13. With 23 Diagrams and Plans. 8vo. 14s.

CLARK (SIR JAMES) On the Sanative Influence of Climate, with an Account of the Best Places for Invalids in the South of Europe, &c. *Fourth Edition.* Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

COLERIDGE (SAMUEL TAYLOR). Specimens of his Table-Talk. *Fourth Edition.* Portrait. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

COLERIDGE (HENRY NELSON). Introductions to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets. *Third Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

CRABBE (REV. GEORGE). Life and Poetical Works. Collected and Arranged in One Volume. *New Edition.* Portrait and Vignette. Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

CROKER (RIGHT HON. J. W.). Edition of BOSWELL'S Life of JOHNSON, including the Tour to the Hebrides. *New Edition,* revised, with much additional matter. One Volume. Portraits. Royal 8vo. 15s.

CUNNINGHAM (PETER). Alphabetical Account of London.—Past and Present. Being a complete Hand-book to the Antiquities, Curiosities, Churches, Works of Art, Public Buildings, and Places connected with interesting and historical associations. *Second Edition.* Post 8vo. 16s.

CURZON (HON. R.). Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant. *Fourth Edition.* Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 15s.

DARWIN (CHARLES). Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the Countries visited during a Voyage round the World. *New Edition.* Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

DAVY (SIR HUMPHRY). Consolations in Travel; or, The Last Days of a Philosopher. *Fifth Edition.* Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

DOUGLAS (SIR HOWARD). Treatise on Improved Gunnery. *Third Edition.* Plates. 8vo. 21s.

EASTLAKE (SIR CHARLES). The Schools of Painting in Italy. From the earliest Times. From the German of KUOZEN. Edited with Notes. *Second Edition.* With 100 Engravings. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 24s.

ELDON (LORD CHANCELLOR). Life, Correspondence, and Diaries. By HORACE TWISS. *Third Edition.* Portrait. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 21s.

ELLESMERE (LORD). Sieges of Vienna by the Turks. Translated from the German. *New Edition.* Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

ELPHINSTONE (HON. MOUNTSTUART). History of India—the Hindoo and Mahomedan Periods. *Third Edition.* Map. 8vo. 18s.

EXETER (BISHOP OF). Letters to the late Charles Butler, on the Theological parts of his Book of the Roman Catholic Church; with Remarks on certain Works of Dr. Milner and Dr. Lingard, and on some parts of the Evidence of Dr. Doyle. *Second Edition.* 8vo. 16s.

FARADAY (MICHAEL). Chemical Manipulation; Being Instructions to Students in Chemistry, on the Methods of performing Experiments with Accuracy and Success. *Third Edition.* 8vo. 18s.

FISHLAKE (REV. J. R.). Translation of Buttmann's Lexilogus. With Explanatory Notes and Copious Indexes. *Third Edition.* 8vo. 11s.

FORD (RICHARD). A Handbook for Spain, Andalusia, Ronza, Valencia, Catalonia, Granada, Galicia, Arragon, Navarre, &c. Post 8vo. 16s.

GIBBON (EDWARD). Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Edited with Notes. By DEAN MILMAN and M. GUIZOT. *Second Edition.* Maps. 6 Vols. 8vo. 31. 3s.

GLADSTONE (RIGHT HON. W. E.). Translation of Farini's History of the Roman State, 1815-1850. 3 Vols. 8vo. 36s.

GLEIG (REV. G. R.). Story of the Battle of Waterloo. Compiled from Public and Authentic Sources. *New Edition.* Post 8vo. 5s.

GROTE (GEORGE). History of Greece. From the Earliest Period to the Accession of Philip of Macedon (a.c. 403-359). Maps. 10 Vols. 8vo.

GURWOOD (COL.). Selections from the Wellington Despatches and General Orders. *New Edition.* 8vo. 18s.

HALLAM (HENRY). History of Europe during the Middle Ages. *Tenth Edition.* Including all the Additional Notes. 3 Vols. 8vo. 30s.

HEAD (SIR EDMUND). History of Painting: the German, Flemish, Dutch, French, and Spanish Schools, from the German of KUGLER. Edited with Notes. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 24s.

HEAD (SIR FRANCIS). Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau. *New Edition.* 16mo. 5s.

HEBER (BISHOP). Parish Sermons on the Lessons, the Gospel, or the Epistle, for every Sunday in the Year, and for Week-day Festivals. *Sixth Edition.* 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 16s.

HERSCHEL (SIR JOHN). A Manual of Scientific Enquiry, for the Use of Officers and Travellers in General. By various Writers. *Second Edition.* Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

HOOK (REV. DR.). A Church Dictionary. *Sixth Edition.* 8vo. 16s.

HORACE (THE WORKS OF). Edited by the Rev. DEAN MILMAN. Illustrated with Views, Vignettes, &c., from the Antique. 300 Woodcuts. *New Edition.* 8vo. 21s.

HUMBOLDT (ALEX.). Cosmos; or, a Physical Description of the World. *Seventh Edition.* 3 Vols. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

HUTCHINSON (COLONEL). Easy Method of Dog-Breaking. *Second Edition.* Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

JAMES (REV. THOMAS). An Edition of the Fables of Æsop. A New Version. With 100 Original Designs, by JOHN FENNIE. Post 8vo.

JAMESON (MRS.). The Picture Galleries in and near London. With Historical, Biographical, and Critical Notices. *Second Edition.* Post 8vo. 10s.

JESSE (EDWARD). Gleanings in Natural History. With Anecdotes of the Sagacity and Instinct of Animals. *Sixth Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

LAYARD (AUSTEN H.). Popular Account of Nineveh. *Fourteenth Thousand.* Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 5s.

LINDSAY (LORD). Sketches of the History of Christian Art. 3 Vols. 8vo. 31s. 6d.

LOCKHART (J. G.). Life of Robert Burns. *Fifth Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. 3s.

LOUDON (MRS.). Instructions in Gardening for Ladies. With Directions for every Month in the Year, and a Calendar of Operations. *Eighth Edition.* Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

LYELL (SIR CHARLES). Manual of Elementary Geology; or, the Ancient Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants, illustrated by its Geological Monuments. *Fourth and Revised Edition.* Woodcuts. 8vo. 12s.

MAHON (LORD). History of England, from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, 1713-83. *Third Edition, revised.* Vols. I. and II. Post 8vo. 6s. each. (Published alternate Months, and to be complete in 7 Vols.)
*A New Issue of the Octavo Edition is also in the Press.

MALCOLM (SIR JOHN). Sketches of Persian Life and Manners. *Third Edition.* Post 8vo. 5s.

MANTELL (GIDEON A.). Thoughts on Animalcules; or, the Invisible World, as revealed by the Microscope. *Second Edition.* Plates. 16mo. 6s.

MARRYAT (JOSEPH). History of Pottery and Porcelain, in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries. With Glossary, and List of Monograms. Plates and Woodcuts. 8vo. 21s. 6d.

MILMAN (REV. DR.). History of Christianity, from the Birth of Christ to the Extinction of Paganism in the Roman Empire. 3 Vols. 8vo. 36s.

MOORE (THOMAS). Life and Letters of Lord Byron. Plates. 6 Vols. Fcap. 8vo. 18s.

MURCHISON (SIR ROBERT). Russia in Europe and the Ural Mountains; Geologically Illustrated. With Coloured Maps, Plates, Sections, &c. 2 Vols. Royal 4to. 81. 8s.

PHILOSOPHY IN SPORT, made Science in Earnest: Being an attempt to implant in the young mind the First Principles of Natural Philosophy by the aid of the popular toys and sports of Youth. *Seventh Edition.* Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

PUSEY (PHILIP). On Improvement in Farming. 8vo. 1s.

RANKE (LEOPOLD). History of Prussia; or, Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg. Translated by SIR ALEXANDER GORDON, BART. 3 Vols. 8vo. 36s.

ROMILLY (SIR SAMUEL). Memoirs, Letters, and Diary. By his Sons. *Third Edition.* Portrait. 2 Vols. Fcap. 8vo. 12s.

SABINE (COL.). The Aspects of Nature in different Lands and in different Climates. Translated from ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 5s.

SMITH (WM., LL.D.). Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. *Second Edition.* With 500 Woodcuts. 8vo. 42s.

SOMERVILLE (MRS. MARY). Connection of the Physical Sciences. *Eighth Edition.* Plates. Fcap. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

SOUTHEY (ROBERT). Book of the Church; with Notes containing References to the Authorities, and an Index. *Sixth Edition.* 8vo. 12s.

STANLEY (BISHOP). Addresses and Charges. With a Memoir. By his Son. *Second Edition.* 8vo. 10s. 6d.

TAYLOR (HENRY). Notes from Life and Books. *Third Edition.* 2 Vols. Post 8vo. 15s.

TICKNOR (G.). History of Spanish Literature. With Criticisms on particular Works, and Biographical Notices of Prominent Writers. 3 Vols. 8vo. 42s.

VAUX (W. S. W.). Description of the Remains of Greek, Assyrian, Egyptian, and Etruscan Art preserved in the British Museum. With 300 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

WELLINGTON (THE DUKE OF). Despatches during his various Campaigns in India, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, the Low Countries, and France. Compiled from Official and other Authentic Documents. *A New Edition.* 8 Vols. 8vo. 21s. each.

WILKINSON (SIR J. G.). Modern Egypt.—Thebes, the Nile, Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids, Mount Sinai, &c. A Hand-book for Travellers. *New Edition.* Map. Post 8vo. 15s.

WILBERFORCE (ARCHDEACON) On the Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ in its relation to Mankind. *Fourth Edition.* Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

NEW WORKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

Post 8vo, cloth, 9s.

**THE DIARY OF
MARTHA BETHUNE BALIOL,
FROM 1753 TO 1754.**

Forming the new Volume of Chapman and Hall's Series of Original Works of Fiction, Biography, and General Literature.

**HISTORICAL OUTLINES
OF POLITICAL CATHOLICISM:**

ITS PAPACY, PRELACY, PRIESTHOOD, PEOPLE.

Demy 8vo, 8s.

**CHAMOIS HUNTING IN THE
MOUNTAINS OF BAVARIA.**

By CHARLES BONER.

With Illustrations. One Volume, 8vo, cloth, 18s.

"A good, hearty, life-like narrative of a couple of seasons' hunting in the Bavarian Tyrol. The volume is one of the freshest and most amusing we have seen for some time."—ADVERTISER.

**NARRATIVE OF A MISSION TO
CENTRAL AFRICA,**

Performed in the years 1850-51, under the orders, and at the expense of Her Majesty's Government.

By the late JAMES RICHARDSON,
Author of "Travels in the Great Desert of Sahara."

2 vols. post 8vo, cloth, 21s. With a Map.

"Mr. Richardson's volumes contain a good deal of information respecting the nature of the country traversed, and the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and his observations on the commercial relations of the country, and on the slave trade, are valuable and important."—ATHENÆUM.

"The volumes will be read with melancholy interest, as the memorial of the last days of one who belonged to the heroic race of English travellers."—EXAMINER.

London: Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

WORKS BY DR. CUMMING.

**Scripture Readings on the Book of
GENESIS:** being a continuous Commentary on each Chapter.
By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D., Minister of the Scottish
National Church, Crown Court. Sixth 1000. Fcap. 8vo. 4s.
cloth.

**Scripture Readings on the Old Testa-
MENT.** The First Number of the BOOK OF EXODUS was
published in February, and will continue to be published on
the 1st of each Month. Price 4d.

Voices of the Dead. By the Rev. John
CUMMING, D.D. Fifth 1000. Fcap. 8vo. 7s. cloth.

Voices of the Night. Eleventh 1000.
Fcap. 8vo. 7s. cloth.

Voices of the Day. Eighth 1000.
Fcap. 8vo. 7s. cloth.

** Complete in 3 Volumes, price One Guinea.

Christ receiving Sinners. Twelfth
1000. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.
At the earnest solicitations of many persons a cheaper edition of
this valuable work is now published, price 1s. cloth, or Twelve
for 10s. 6d.

**God in History; or, Facts illustrative
of the Presence and Providence of God in the Affairs of Men.**
Eighth enlarged Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

London: John F. Shaw, 27, Southampton Row, Russell Square,
and Paternoster Row; and Sold by all Booksellers.

ROUTLEDGE'S NEW CHEAP SERIES.

MISS WARNER (or ELIZABETH WETHERELL'S) Works are
as follows, viz.:

QUEECHY (Extra Double and Copyright
Volume), with Illustrations, fancy boards, 544 pages, Two
Shillings; or in cloth, extra gilt, Two Shillings and Sixpence.

WIDE, WIDE WORLD (The). Extra Double
Volume. With Illustrations, fancy boards, Two Shillings; or in
cloth, extra gilt, Two Shillings and Sixpence.

The Companion Volume to either of the above Works (by Miss
WARNER'S Sister) is

SPECULATION; or, the Glen Luna Family.
Double Volume. With Illustrations, fancy boards, One Shilling
and Sixpence; or in cloth, extra gilt, Two Shillings.

The Publishers of the above complete Works think it right to
state that all Cheap Editions of the WIDE, WIDE WORLD and
SPECULATION, except their own, cannot have QUEECHY
published uniform, and that the only one COMPLETE CHEAP EDITION
of the Works of the Misses WARREN can but be supplied by
George Routledge and Co., Farringdon Street, or by order of
all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

Two Volumes imperial 8vo, with Fifty Plates, handsomely
bound in cloth.

**WANDERINGS OF A PILGRIM IN SEARCH
of the PICTURESCAPE during Four-and-Twenty Years in the
EAST; with Revelations of Life in the Zenana.** By FANNY
PARKES.

"Mrs. Parkes's two volumes are a perfect panorama of India,
through all the extent of the Bengal Presidency. Its scenery, its
temples, thrones, and monuments; its productions, animal and
vegetable; its outward life and habits; its celebrities, foreign or
domestic; are portrayed with the hand of a master, and seem to
stand out from the page before us."—CALCUTTA REVIEW.
P. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

This day, New and Cheap Edition, with Illustration by GILBERT,

QUEECHY.

Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.; Two Volumes, 4s. cloth.

Also, next week, uniform in size and price,

THE WIDE WIDE WORLD.

AUTHOR'S EDITION.

JAMES NISBET & CO., 21, BERNERS STREET; HAMILTON, ADAMS, & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW.

BOPP'S COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR IS NOW COMPLETE.

Published this day, Part II. of Volume III. in 8vo, price 15s., completing the Work,

BOPP'S COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

TRANSLATED BY LIEUT. E. B. EASTWICK.

Volume I. is Reprinting.

LONDON: JAMES MADDEN, 8, LEADENHALL STREET.

MR. AINSWORTH'S NEW ROMANCE, THE

"STAR-CHAMBER,"

IS NOW PUBLISHING IN

THE HOME COMPANION,

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PENNY MAGAZINE OF THE AMUSING AND THE USEFUL.

** On the 25th of April will be presented, to every Subscriber, a Fine Engraving, representing "The
Earl of Strafford on his way to Execution."

OFFICE, 69, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

On 15th April, will be published in Demy 8vo, Pica Type, elegantly bound in cloth, VOLUME I. of a New
and splendid LIBRARY EDITION OF THE

POPULAR POETS AND POETRY OF BRITAIN.

Edited, with Biographical and Critical Notices,

BY THE REV. GEORGE GILFILLAN,

AUTHOR OF "GALLERY OF LITERARY PORTRAITS," "BARDS OF THE BIBLE," &c.

This Edition has been in preparation for a considerable time; and is intended to be distinguished by accuracy in the
text, elegance of production, and extreme cheapness.** Six Volumes, in extra cloth binding, will be delivered to Subscribers for the Series, on an Annual
Subscription of One Guinea.The Publisher trusts, that in placing within the reach of all who desire to possess the standard literature of our
country, an elegant edition of the British Poets, at a price scarce exceeding one-third what is usually charged for such
volumes, he will secure an extensive sale.

The Issue for the First Year will comprise—

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS, Vol. I. | 15th April, 1853. |
| 2. MILTON'S Ditto Ditto Vol. II. | 1st June " |
| 3. THOMSON'S SEASONS, AND OTHER POEMS | 1st Aug. " |
| 4. G. HERBERT'S POETICAL WORKS | 1st Oct. " |
| 5. YOUNG'S POETICAL WORKS | 1st Dec. " |
| 6. THE POETICAL WORKS OF GOLDSMITH, COLLINS, & SHENSTONE | 1st Feb. 1854. |

Subscribers will be at liberty to discontinue the Series at the expiry of the issue for any given year. The works
issued during each year will be complete in themselves, so that in the event of a Subscriber discontinuing the Series at
any period, he will still be possessed of perfect works.

For further Details, see Prospectus.

EDINBURGH: JAMES NICHOL. LONDON: JAMES NISBET AND CO.

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES WILL BE RECEIVED BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

This day is published, price 2s., a New Tale, by the Author of
"A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam," &c., entitled
THE STAR IN THE DESERT.

The following Books for Presents or School Gifts are now ready.

ANNIE BARCLAY, 5s.
THE SILENT FOOTSTEPS, 1s.
"ONLY" A TALE, 1s. 6d.
"A MERRY CHRISTMAS," 1s.
THE HOUSE ON THE ROCK, 2s. 6d.
THE CLOUD WITH THE SILVER LINING, 1s.
THE DREAM CHINTZ—ILLUSTRATED, 2s. 6d.
JOTTINGS OF AN OLD WOMAN OF EIGHTY, 1s.
A TRAP TO CATCH A SUNBEAM, 1s.
OLD JOLIFFE, AND SEQUEL TO DITTO, 2s. each.

THE PURSUANT OF ARMS: or, Heraldry Founded upon
Facts. By J. R. PLANCHÉ, Esq. With many Illustrations, 5vo,
price 12s.
W. N. Wright, Bookseller to the Queen, 60, Pall Mall.

Just published, price 2s., post free, 2s. 6d.

AN ESSAY ON SPERMATORRHOEA; its
Nature and Treatment; with an Exposition of the Frauds
that are practised by persons who advertise the speedy, safe, and
certain cure of this disease. By a MEMBER OF THE ROYAL
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON.
London: Aylott and Co., s, Paternoster Row.

MICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
50, Fleet Street, London.
Incorporated by Charter of Queen Anne, A.D. 1706.

DIRECTORS.

George Ballie, Esq. George Ogle, Esq.
The Hon. Frederick Byng. Mark Beauchamp Peacock, Esq.
Richard Holmes Coote, Esq. Charles Phillips, Esq.
John Bencey Davies, Esq. John Round, Esq.
George De Morgan, Esq. The Right Hon. Sir Edw. Ryan.
William Everett, Esq. Theophrastus Thompson, M.D., F.R.S.
FELICIAN—Francis Boott, M.D., 24, Gower Street, Bedford Sq.
Solicitors—Charles Rivington, Esq., Fenchurch Buildings.

BUSINESS—Messrs. Goslings and Sharpe, Fleet Street.
This Society has been established nearly a century and a half,
and is the oldest life assurance institution in existence. Its
principles are essentially those of mutual assurance, and the
whole of the profits are divided among the members.
Assurances are granted, if desired, without participation in
profits, at reduced rates of premium, and upon every contingency
depending on human life.
The Tables of Mortality, deduced from the Society's own expe-
rience, having satisfied the Directors that the Rates of Premium
on single Lives might be reduced with perfect safety, a new
Table has accordingly been prepared, and the terms upon which
Assurances are now effected with this Office are shown in the
subjoined extract:—

Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
15	£ s. d. 1 15 3	£ s. d. 1 11 9	40	£ s. d. 3 5 0	£ s. d. 2 18 6
20	1 9 7	1 15 8	45	3 15 9	3 8 2
25	2 4 2	1 19 0	50	4 9 0	4 0 6
30	2 19 0	2 4 9	55	5 8 9	4 17 10
35	2 16 10	2 11 2	60	6 15 0	6 1 6

Prospectuses and every information may be obtained at the
Office.
HENRY THOS. THOMSON, Registrar.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT IN 1834.
s, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

Earl of Courtown. Lord Elphinstone.
Earl Leven and Melville. Lord Belhaven and Stenton.
Earl of Northbury. Wm. Campbell, Esq., of Til-
lichowan.
Viscount Falkland. Lichewan.

LONDON BOARD.

Chairman—CHARLES GRAHAM, Esq., F.S.A.
Deputy Chairman—CHARLES DOWNS, Esq.
H. Blair Avarne, Esq. J. G. Houston, Esq.
E. L. Boyd, Esq., Resident. F. C. Maitland, Esq.
Charles H. Curtis, Esq. William Ralston, Esq.
William Furlie, Esq. F. H. Thompson, Esq.
D. Q. Henriques, Esq. Thomas Thorby, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Physician—ARTHUR H. HASSALL, Esq., M.D., 8, Bennett Street,
St. James's.
Surgeon—F. H. THOMPSON, Esq., 48, Berners Street.
The Bonus added to Policies from March, 1874, to December 31,
1875, is as follows:—

Sum Assured.	Time Assured.	Sum added to Policy in 1874.	Sum added to Policy in 1875.	Sum payable at Death.
£ 5000	13 yrs. 10 mo.	£ s. d. 683 6 8	£ s. d. 787 10 0	£ s. d. 6470 16 8
"1000	7 years	—	157 10 0	1137 10 0
500	1 year	—	11 5 0	511 5 0

* **EXAMPLE.**—At the commencement of the year 1841 a person
aged 20 took out a policy for £1000, the annual payment for which
is £21 1s. 6d.; in 1847 he had paid in premiums £108 11s. 8d.; but
the profits being 24 per cent. per annum on the sum insured
(which is £22 10s. per annum for each £1000) he had £137 10s.
added to the policy, almost as much as the premiums paid,
and only one-half need be paid for the first five years when the insur-
ance is for life. Every information will be afforded on application
to the Resident Director.

**BANKS OF DEPOSIT AND SAVINGS BANKS INVEST-
MENT ASSOCIATION.**
Persons desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine
the plan of this Association, by which a high rate of Interest may
be obtained, combined with perfect security.
Prospectuses and full information may be had at the Office, or
sent, post free, on application.
PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
47, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, London.

**NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVEST-
MENT ASSOCIATION.**
Persons desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine
the plan of this Association, by which a high rate of Interest may
be obtained, combined with perfect security.
Prospectuses and full information may be had at the Office, or
sent, post free, on application.
PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
47, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, London.

NORTH BRITISH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

4, New Bank Buildings, Leith, Edinburgh.

PRESIDENT—His Grace the DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
Sir PETER LAURIE, Alderman, CHAIRMAN.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the Proprietors
of this Company was held on the 7th instant, when a Report by
the Directors, on the business of the year ending 31st December
last, was read, showing that, in the life department, 259 new
policies were issued in the course of the year, insuring £256,337,
and paying of annual premiums £900 18s. 6d.; and the sum of
£51,012 9s. 4d. was added to the Accumulated Life Fund.

The benefits of Life Assurance are afforded by this Company to
their utmost extent, combined with perfect security in a fully
subscribed Capital of One Million, besides an accumulation Pre-
mium Fund exceeding £654,000, and a Revenue from Life Pre-
miums alone of more than £108,000, which is annually increasing.
Nine-tenths, or Ninety per Cent. of the profits, are septennially
divided among the Insurers on the participation scale of Premiums.
On Insurances for the whole life, half the premium may remain
in credit for the first five years.
Tables of increasing Rates have been formed upon a plan peculiar
to this Company, from which the following is an extract.

Age.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Remainder of Life.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 18 2	0 10 2	1 0 3	1 1 5	1 2 8	1 18 2
30	1 3 1	2 1 2	1 8 4	1 8 4	2 10 3	2 10 3
40	1 11 10	1 13 9	1 10 1	1 18 1	2 0 6	3 8 3

Specimens of the Bonuses added to Policies to 1851, to which
will be added a prospective Bonus of one per cent. per annum on the
sum insured and previously declared Bonuses, in the event of
death before December, 1858, and in which prospective Bonus all
new Insurers on the Profit scale will participate.

Date of Policy.	Sum Insured.	Bonuses.	Amount.
1825	£ 5000	£ s. d. 1926 2 4	£ s. d. 6926 2 4
1825	2000	708 9 9	2708 9 9
1828	3000	1039 2 4	4039 2 4

Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates, and full particulars, may be
obtained of the Secretary, 4, New Bank Buildings, London, or
from any of the Agents of the Company.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

4, New Bank Buildings,
March, 1853.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, Princes Street, Bank, London.—Established Aug. 1,
1837.—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9.

Col. ROBERT ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

A TABLE OF INCREASING RATES OF PREMIUM, especially adapted
to the securing of Loans of Debts.

HALF-CREDIT RATES, whereby half the premium only is payable
during the first seven years.

Sum Assured PAYABLE AT SIXTY, or AT DEATH if occurring pre-
viously.

ORPHANS' ENDOWMENT BRANCH affording the means of having
Children educated and gifted in life, by securing annuities, to
commence at the Parent's death, and to be paid until a son shall
attain his twenty-first, or a daughter her twenty-fifth year of
Age.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.
Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.
Policy-holders participate in Profits after Five or SEVEN
ANNUAL PAYMENTS, according to the table tabulated in the Policy.

Premiums calculated for EVERY THREE MONTHS' difference of
age.

HALF-CREDIT POLICIES granted on terms unusually favourable;
the unpaid half premiums being liquidated out of the profits.

At the Annual General Meeting on the 27th April, 1852, a
reduction of 30 per cent. was made in the current year's premium
on all participating Policies.

A Board of Directors in attendance daily at 2 o'clock.

Age of the Assured in every case noticed in the Policy.

Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases for their Reports.

(PROFITS.) (MUTUAL.)
Extract from the Half Credit Rates of Pre-
miums. Extract from Table with Participation
in Profits, after Seven Yearly Pay-
ments.

Age.	Half Premium First Seven Years.	Whole Premium Remainder of Life.	Age.	Annual Pre- mium.	Half- Yearly Pre- mium.	Quar- terly Pre- mium.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Yrs.	Mths.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30	1 1 9	2 3 6	30	0 2 7	3 1 4	2 0 12 3
40	1 9 2	2 18 4	40	3 2 7	6 1 4	4 0 12 4
50	2 2 6	4 3 0	50	6 2 7	10 1 4	6 0 12 5
60	3 6 8	6 13 4	60	9 2 8	12 1 4	8 0 12 6

E. R. FOSTER, Resident Director.
ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED 1825 BY ROYAL CHARTER.
24, SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.
CAPITAL, £600,000.

PRESIDENT.
His Grace JOHN BIRD, LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Directors.
The Hon. Baron Alderson.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Maule.
The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich.
The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
Edward Bonhill, Esq.
A. J. Valpy, Esq.
Thomas Watson, Esq., M.D.
Right Hon. J. S. Wortley, M.P., Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P.

Nine-tenths of the Profits are appropriated to the Assured.

Proposals for Assurances to be addressed to the SECRETARY,
to John Wray, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, 24, Suffolk
Street, Pall Mall East, London; or to the Corresponding Directors,
M. J. Johnson, Esq., M.A., Observatory, Oxford; H. Gunning,
Esq., M.A., or Wm. Hopkins, Esq., M.A., Cambridge, from whom
Forms of Proposals may be obtained.

CHARLES M. WILLICH, Secretary and Actuary.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1824.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

ADVANTAGES.

EXTENSION OF LIMITS OF RESIDENCE.—The Assured
can reside in any part of Europe, the Holy Land, Egypt, Madeira,
the Cape, Australia, New Zealand, and in most parts of North and
South America, without extra charge.

MUTUAL SYSTEM WITHOUT THE RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.

The small share of Profit divisible in future among the Share-
holders being now provided for, the Assured will hereafter
derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, with,
at the same time, complete freedom from liability—thus combining
in the same office all the advantages of both systems.

The Assurance Fund already invested amounts to £850,000,
and the Income exceeds £136,000 per annum.

CREDIT SYSTEM.—On Policies for the whole of Life, one
half of the Annual Premiums for the first five years may remain
on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the Policy, or may
be paid off at any time.

LOANS.—Loans are advanced on Policies which have been in
existence five years and upwards, to the extent of nine-tenths of
their value.

BONUSES.—FIVE Bonuses have been declared; at the last in
January, 1852, the sum of £131,125 was added to the
Policies, producing a Bonus varying with the different ages from
24 to 55 per cent. on the Premiums paid during the five years,
or from £5 to £12 10s. per cent. on the Sum Assured.

The Bonuses applied in reduction of Premium on many of the
Policies which have participated in three or more divisions, have
been sufficient not only to extinguish the whole of the Premiums,
but also to add a Bonus to the sum assured, which will be further
augmented at every succeeding division.

The following are examples:—

Sum Assured.	Nc. of Bonuses.	Original Premium.	Bonus already added to Sum Assured, and no more premiums to pay.
£ 1000	5	£ s. d. 82 11 10	£ s. d. Extinguished.
1000	4	82 10 0	ditto.
1000	3	123 0 0	137 11 0
1000	3	100 5 0	134 11 0

PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Policies participate in the
Profits in proportion to the number and amount of the Premium
paid between every division, so that if only one year's Premium
be received prior to the Books being closed for any division, the
Policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The books
close for the next Division on 30th June, 1855, therefore those who
effect Policies before the 30th June next, will be entitled to one
year's additional share of Profits over later assurers.

APPLICATION OF BONUSES.—The next and future Bonuses
may be either received in Cash, or applied at the option of the
assured in any other way.

NON-PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Assurances may be
effected for a Fixed Sum at considerably reduced rates, and the
Premiums for term Policies are lower than at most other Safe
Offices.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims paid thirty
days after proof of death, and all Policies are *indisputable* except
in cases of fraud.

INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the
increased risk.

POLICIES are granted on the lives of persons in any station,
and of every age, and for any sum on one life from £50 to £10,000.

PREMIUMS may be paid yearly, half yearly, or quarterly, and
should a payment be omitted from any cause, the Policy can be
revived within *fourteen* Months.

The Accounts and Balance Sheets are at all times open to the
inspection of the Assured, or of Persons desirous to assure.

Tables of Rates and forms of Proposal can be obtained of any
of the Society's Agents, or of

GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.
99, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Instituted 1807.
Capital £600,000.

Persons insuring against Fire, or effecting Policies upon their
own, or the lives of others, share largely in the surplus profits,
free from the possibility of loss.

Prospectuses, and every required information, may be had of
any of the Agents in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of
CHARLES LEWIS, Esq., the Secretary, at the Head Office, in
Exeter; and also at the Office of the Company, 20, New Bridge
Street, of the Manager and Agent for London.

JAMES ANDERTON.

SOUND AND WHITE TEETH are not only

indispensably requisite to a pleasing exterior in both sexes,
but they are peculiarly appreciated through life as a blessing
highly conducive to the purposes of health and longevity.

The great esteem in which the public have long held ROWLANDS'
ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, precludes the necessity here of
entering into a minute detail of its merits, and the singular ad-
vantages it so eminently possesses over the usual powders sold for
the teeth. It is sufficient to observe that ROWLANDS' Odon-
to not only has the property of rendering the above beautiful organs of
the mouth dazzlingly white, but it strengthens their organic struc-
ture, and fulfils the pleasing task of rendering the breath sweet
and pure. It should never (in particular) be forgotten that,
when used early in life, it prevents all aches in the Teeth and
Gums—effaces spots and discolorations—prevents decay—and,
in a word, soon restores the chief attribute of Health and Beauty—
A FINE SET OF PEARLY TEETH! Price 2s. 9d. per box.

CAUTION.—The words "Rowlands' Odon-
to" are on the label, and a Rowland and Sons, 20, Hutton Garden, engraved on
the Government stamp affixed on each box. Sold by them, and
by Chemists and Perfumers.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS are a speedy,

mild, safe, and efficient cure for Dyspepsia, Headache,
Bilious Attacks, Stomachic Disorders, all Diseases arising from a
disordered condition of the Digestive Organs.—For Hundreds of Cases
of the above see the Pamphlet given with each box. Prepared by
John Kaye, Esq., of Dalton Hall, Yorkshire. Sold everywhere at
1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, and at the Wholesale Depot, 80,
Fleet Street, London.

NEW WORKS published by ADDEY and Co., 21, Old Bond Street.

AUSTRALIA VISITED AND REVISITED:

A NARRATIVE OF RECENT TRAVELS AND OLD EXPERIENCES
IN THE GOLDEN, PASTORAL, AND AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS OF VICTORIA
AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

By SAMUEL MOSSMAN, Author of 'The Gold Regions of Australia,' &c.

AND
THOMAS BANISTER, Author of 'England and her Dependencies,' &c.

With MAPS by A. K. JOHNSTON, Geographer to Her Majesty.

"The narrative is of a truthful, matter-of-fact character. The writers tell us what they saw, with little if any colouring or exaggeration. Wherever there is any interest in the things themselves, it is preserved in the book, whether it relates to the appearance of the gold-diggings and the diggers or their mode of life—to the places frequently depopulated of men by the gold fever pervading the colonies, to the night bivouac of quiet people to avoid the close atmosphere and riotous companions at the roadside inns from the crowds rushing to or returning from the diggings, or to many other more permanent scenes of still or animated life. With the actual are mingled remarks on Australia, and advice to emigrants, the latter of which is of a judicious kind."—SPECTATOR.

"The authors of this compact volume have well worked out the purpose they had in view, as put forth in the preface, making the book a real book, indulging in no flights of imagination lest injury should be inflicted thereby upon the uninformed and ingenuous. . . . This straightforward and eminently practical book."—LLOYD'S WEEKLY NEWS.

"The authors have written a very intelligent and readable volume, filled it with matter of the most relevant kind, and do not appear to have omitted one single desirable particular with reference to the absorbing topics of its whereabouts, its extraction, and so on, all of which constitute the end and aim of such a volume. One of the most valuable features of the volume, we ought to add, is a large and admirably executed map (by A. K. Johnston, geographer to Her Majesty,) in which the whole topography of New South Wales and Victoria is carefully elaborated. The work, in addition to its agreeable style, and the useful nature of its contents, possesses otherwise a most attractive exterior, and can be recommended without reservation."—WEEKLY DISPATCH.

In fcap. 4to, printed and bound in the style of the period, price 21s.,
or in morocco, 36s.

THE DIARY AND HOURS OF THE LADY ADOLIE,

A FAYTHFUL CHILDE, 1552.

EDITED BY THE LADY CHARLOTTE PEPPY.

"This work resembles several productions of the last few years. The Diary professes to be written by a noble young lady of the sixteenth century. 'Lady Adolie' has an advantage over most of its precursors in the greater depth and variety of the incidents. The journal begins just before the accession of Bloody Mary, and ends with the marriage of the youthful writer at Southampton. . . . The book is charmingly written; the kindly, simple, loving spirit of a girl in her teens, thrown much upon her own resources, is truthfully depicted, as well as the firm piety of that age."—SPECTATOR.

"The familiar conversation of the day, as sought to be reproduced in this Diary, wears an appearance of singular truthfulness, and whether the topic be the deathbed of good King Edward, the merits of Somerset, Lady Jane Grey, her Grace the Lady Elizabeth, the Queen herself, or the demeanour of her Spanish husband, the proceedings of Cardinal Pole, the doings at the Tower prison, the volume reflects as in a faithful mirror the opinions current in the national mind."—GLOBE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'CHILD'S PLAY.'

In medium 4to, handsomely bound, price 16s.

A CHILDREN'S SUMMER.

Eleven Etchings on Steel by E. V. B.

ILLUSTRATED IN PROSE AND RHYME BY M. L. B. AND W. M. C.

India Proofs on Large Paper, in Portfolio, price 31s. 6d.

"What cordial admiration, what honest unaffected praise, have we to bestow on these etchings! Never did we see a more perfect harmony expressed throughout between accomplishment and grace of hand and moral beauty of mind. Not the most feeblest of mere correctness of drawing could have the effect which these etchings produce. Within outlines imperfect as we have described them, often the most exalted fancies are found. The arrangement is almost always excellent—than the groupings of the figures, and the composition of each scene, nothing for the most part can be better. And the beautiful sympathy with children that is displayed, the enjoyment in their joy, their gay sports, their tender little thoughtful gravities, and their innocent purity of affection which brings round them the thoughts of angels—all this has most delightful expression in 'A Children's Summer.'"—EXAMINER.

"The chief characteristic of E. V. B.'s genius is an enjoying fancy. She enters into the beauties of nature with the heart more than the eye—perceives rather than observes. Not that she is deficient in the careful noting of details, or inapt at applying them; but she pierces direct to the feeling of the thing, and realises it: with this, the outward image—always suggestive and pleasant in her rendering, if sometimes not quite accurate—comes naturally. The reason is obvious: she loves what she represents. Art is a pleasure to her as well as a study; and this alone would separate her widely and for ever from all the crowd of artists for whom designing is a profession, and from amateurs who rate it as an accomplishment. In everything she does there is a true womanly graciousness. . . . From a lady gifted so rarely as E. V. B., we shall never be disappointed in counting upon exquisite and engaging sentiment."—SPECTATOR.

WITH FIVE HUNDRED PICTURES.

Large 4to, 6s. in elegant Picture Binding, by LUKE LIMNER, a New Edition of

THE PICTURE PLEASURE BOOK;

CONTAINING

FIVE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE MOST EMINENT ARTISTS.

An Edition is also published mounted on cloth, price 12s.

"The Picture Pleasure Book' is really the child's joy, for it gives him large folio pages full of woodcuts, executed in the best style of art, teaching him natural history, educating his eye to good drawing and graceful form, and telling stories in pictures. It is an admirable design, and no house that holds children should be without it."—CRITIC.

"This admirable work for children, which has the advantage of being in a good style of art, and at the price usually paid for rubbish, well merits success. It will furnish a source of constant amusement, and the conversation which it suggests may be made highly instructive."—ATLAS.

LONDON: ADDEY AND CO., 21, OLD BOND STREET.

London: Printed by Lovell Reeve, of No. 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, in the county of Middlesex (at the office of Messrs. Savill and Edwards, No. 4, Chandos Street, Covent Garden, aforesaid); and published by him at the office of Messrs. Reeve and Co., No. 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.—Saturday, April 9, 1853.

GRIMM'S HOUSEHOLD STORIES.

COMPLETE EDITION.

The celebrated Stories of the Brothers Grimm.

Embellished with 200 small and 36 full-page Illustrations by E. H. WEHNERT.

"From time to time we have noticed the periodical appearances of this edition of the famous book of the Brothers Grimm, and have only now to mention the fact of its completion into two compact, well-filled volumes. The translation is done in just the simple, homely way which suits best with the stories. . . . Every juvenile library should possess this excellent 'Grimm.'"—EXAMINER.

"The two volumes of 'Household Stories,' translated from the Messrs. Grimm, are the completed form of an edition which was issued in numbers, and which has from time to time been mentioned by us as in course of publication. What with Mr. Wehnert's admirable illustrations (of which the number is almost countless) and the general elegance of production, the work now presents an appearance sufficiently seductive to the juvenile class of readers, to whom it is more particularly addressed."—ATLAS.

"We cannot again avoid alluding to Mr. Wehnert's illustrations to 'Grimm.' They are instinct with the most vital spirit of German legendary romance—remote, unreal, grotesque, and suggestive; with strange bits of landscape and beautiful human faces (those of the children remarkably so); and with a singular absence of strong contrasts of light and shade, as though the sun which shone upon them was not the same which shines upon this earth."—ATHENÆUM, second notice.

"The stories are delightful."—LEADER.

"Grimm's Household Stories' are told with such an air of simplicity and truth, and with so many wonderful and attractive circumstances, that all children must read them with breathless interest."—WEEKLY TIMES.

"Grimm's is the nursery-book for children in Germany: nothing is so popular with them as gift so welcome. This translation will be equally acceptable to the young people of England. It is very well translated. It contains some three hundred stories, and it is lavishly illustrated with singularly clever and characteristic woodcuts."—CRITIC.

In 8vo, handsomely bound in gilt cloth, price 5s., the First Volume of

THE CHARM:

A BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS BY

MRS. HARRIET MYRTLE, ALFRED ELWES, J. H. PEPPER, FREDERICA GRAHAM, CLARA DE CHATELAIN, &c.

Embellished with more than 100 Illustrations by LEBRUNE, KAULBACH, WEIR, WEHNERT, ABSOLON, SKILL, &c. &c.

The Work is continued in Monthly Numbers, price Sixpence each.

"A word in praise of the charming periodical for children, 'The Charm,' which is more eagerly looked for by several youngsters we know than 'Black House' is by their parents."—LEADER.

"Children, we find, love this periodical."—CRITIC.

"The Charm' is an excellent monthly periodical, full of pleasant stories and engravings."—ATLAS.

"An attractive and well-varied book."—SPECTATOR.

"The Charm' a book for boys and girls, is the completed volume, handsomely bound, of a book which has been appearing in monthly numbers during the year, and in which form we have several times noticed it with warm approval. It is full of interesting matter to read, and adorned with upwards of 100 engravings, of admirable execution, illustrative of natural history, topography, juvenile science, costumes, and sports, drawn by the best artists."—CRITIC.

"The Charm'—What a pleasant, promising title! and the contents fully satisfy the expectation it raises. The contents are most varied, consisting of fairy tales, natural history, anecdotes, descriptions of places, and other subjects, as the auctioneers say, far too numerous to mention. 'The Charm' has charming illustrations by Weir, Johannot, L'jeune, Absolon, and others. We need scarcely say they are artistic, and add not a little to the attractions of the book."—COURT JOURNAL.

"The Charm' and 'Picture Pleasure Book.' These works are now established among the periodical literature of the day, and are as popular as they are regular in their issue. A higher order of juvenile works, of their class, has rarely been given to the world; and when it is said that their design is excellent, the manner in which that design is accomplished equally valuable, it will be conclusive that the more their worth is known, the better will it be for the amusement and instruction of the rising generation."—BELL'S MESSENGER.

On the First of every Month will be published, handsomely bound, a Volume of

LITTLE STORY BOOKS.

A NEW SERIES OF

MORAL AND INSTRUCTIVE TALES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

BY POPULAR AUTHORS.

Each Volume, comprising 128 pages, with Frontispiece, in handsome coloured boards.

Price Sixpence each.

VOLUME I. comprises,

THE LITTLE EMIGRANTS' BIRTHDAY, AND THE CHILDREN OF THE ALPS.

By GEORGINA C. MUNRO.

WITH A FRONTISPIECE BY DALZIELS.

VOLUME II. (on April 15) will comprise,

THE GOLDEN GUINEA, AND OTHER TALES.

By MADAME VICTOR MEUNIER.

WITH A FRONTISPIECE BY HARRISON WEIR.

Vols. III. and IV. will be published on May 1.